EVENING EDITION

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GERMANS ANNOUNCE RESULTS OF ANNIHILATING OPERATIONS; TAKE OVER MILLION PRISONERS

Reich Units Advancing Rapidly, Reach Point Near Novorossisk

TANKS ARE DESTROYED

6,056 Soviet Planes Brought Down or Smashed by Air And Land Operations

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, August 12.—The German High Command announced today the results of the great annihilating operation in the Don curve area, west of Kalatch, and also the result of the eastern front campaign since the opening of the Kertch operation this summer as follows:

1. German and other Axis forces operating in the great curve area of the Don River, west of Kalatch, succeeded in annihilating the Soviet 62nd Army Corps consisting mainly of tanks, and up to the present captured 57,000 war prisoners, and also have taken or destroyed 1,000 tanks and 7,000 guns of all kinds.

2. Since the beginning of the Kertch operation on May 8 to the great annihilation operation in the Don curve area, the German and other Axis forces captured 1,044,741 prisoners, took 6,271 tanks and 10,131 guns of all kinds, and destroyed 6,056 Soviet planes in the air and on land by planes or anti-air guns, in the eastern front.

Near Novorossisk

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, August 12.—German units that have occupied Krasnodar and which have been advancing rapidly have now reached a point 65 kilometers to Novorossisk important naval port of the Soviet in the Black Sea.

Germans Steadily Advance

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, August 12.—German forces pressing upon Stalingrad are steadily advancing from the south and north and in the Kletskaya district in the north, and have finally succeeded in wedging deep into the Soviet defense line, and at present fresh mechanized units rushed to the front are fighting fiercely to widen the opening thus made, according to reports reaching here from Moscow.

The Soviet units still holding the Kalatch district at the Don curve region are having a difficult time in resisting the strong German advance, and German vanguards are already approaching the last defense line of Stalingrad, it is reported from Vichy.

Upon the fall of Kalatch, Stalingrad will also be occupied, it is reported. The Soviet defense army at Stalingrad is said to be of five divisions, but they have already lost fighting spirit, and the fall of the city is regarded imminent. The Soviet authorities are massing reserves in and around Stalingrad to defend the city.

Luftwaffe Active

Domei

BERLIN, August 12.—Strong German bomber formations yesterday were active along the southern sector of the Eastern Front in the vicinity of Azhev, successfully attacking Soviet air units as well as Soviet troop and tank concentrations, military circles here disclosed today.

Meantime, other German air formations continued attacks against retreating Soviet columns in the southern sector of the Eastern front.

English Coast Bombed

Domei

BERLIN, August 12.—German warplanes, in an offensive patrol duty over the English eastern and southern coast yesterday dropped bombs on important objectives, the German News Agency learned from military circles today.

Meantime, a few British planes were repulsed when they attempted to approach the western European coast.

Off the Norwegian coast, more than 30 British machines were shot down during an attempted attack against a German cruiser sailing in Norwegian waters.

Slavianskaja Occupied

Domei

BERLIN, August 12.—After stubborn fighting Rumanian troops, operating in the forefield of the Caucasus, today occupied the strategic town of Slavianskaja, situated east of the Kerch Peninsula, according to the German News Agency.

Nippon Units Capture 18,080 Enemy Troops In Mopping-Up Drive

Domei

TSINAN, August 12.—In mopping-up operations in Shantung, northern Kiangsu, northern Anhwei and northern Honan Provinces during the months of June and July, the Japanese Forces captured 18,080 enemies and found 3,000 dead on the battlefields, it is learned here today. During these campaigns, the Japanese units engaged 68,628 enemy soldiers, of which, 31,631 were Communist soldiers, in 393 combats, of which, 208 engagements were with Red troops, it was said. Enemy facilities destroyed included 12 munition dumps, two provisions godowns, two clothing dumps, while booty seized included 32 light machine-guns, 3,453 rifles, 59,275 bullets, and three trench mortars.

NAZI WAR MACHINE FIRM, SAYS OSHIMA

Japanese Ambassador to Berlin Finds Out After Eastern Front Tour

Domei

BERLIN, August 11.—Contrary to persistent Anglo-American propaganda, circulated since last winter, German strategy has been smooth and favorable throughout the Eastern front, declared Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima, Japanese Ambassador to Berlin, upon his return here from a 10-day inspection tour on the Eastern front, including Sevastopol, Kharkov and Don sectors.

Transportation between the front and behind the lines which assumed an important part of strategy with the expansion of the theater of operations has been functioning far better than he expected, Ambassador Oshima revealed.

Likewise, he continued, the morale of the German fighting services and conditions in German-occupied territories are good, and the fighting strength of the forces is continually growing.

Civil administrations have been instituted in occupied areas, Lieutenant-General Oshima said, and the authorities are bending every effort to help in transporting necessary materials to the front.

When viewed from the air, Ukraine, the so-called granary of Europe, was covered with a golden mass of corps, which seemed to tell that the food problem in Europe would steadily lighten, Ambassador Oshima added.

SOUTH RECONSTRUCTION SURPRISES NAVY ADVISER

P.I., Java and Malaya Returning To Normalcy, Says Aiichiro Fujiyama

Domei

TAIHOKU, August 12.—Reconstruction work in the Philippines, Java and Malaya, especially along productive lines, far exceeded my expectations, declared Aiichiro Fujiyama, adviser to the Naval authorities in the Southern Regions, upon arriving here today following a two months inspection tour of these areas.

Commenting on the five-year plan issued Monday by the Military Administration in connection with cotton growing in the south, Mr. Fujiyama said, only enough sugar will be raised in the Philippines to meet its own needs while surplus sugar plantations will be converted into cotton fields.

Surplus sugar supplies now on hand, Mr. Fujiyama declared would be converted into alcohol and liquid fuel.

Kakichi Takeuchi, another navy adviser, also returned with Mr. Fujiyama by the same plane.

Reich-Soviet War Film Shown

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, August 12.—Fritz Cordt, press attache of the German Embassy, and Baron Jesco v. Puttkamer, director of the German Information Bureau, jointly gave a reception at the Cathay Hotel recently to more than 200 German, Chinese, Japanese and Italian prominent personages. The guests were regaled with a series of films including news reels of the winter campaign in Soviet Russia.

FULL PREPAREDNESS IN AIR RAIDS URGED BY MAJOR HIRAGUSHI

Member of Army Press Section Points to Experience Learned From Berlin and London

GIVES ADVICE TO PEOPLE

Those Engaged in Defending Skies Must Guard Against Mental Exhaustion

Pointing to the psychological consternation which an air raid causes to the nerves of men, Major Takashi Hiragushi of the Army Press Section urged the nation to strengthen their mental preparedness for any emergency that might arise in the future.

Major Hiragushi's interview, as given by the Nichi Nichi, follows:

"In modern warfare, at least 30 per cent of the enemy planes which attack a city succeed in reaching the sky over their target, however well the city is equipped with anti-air raid defense installations. This fact is amply exemplified by London and Berlin.

"Since the outbreak of the current war up to April 18, no air raid had been attempted by the enemy on our country. But, during this period, the enemy was not inactive. Enemy warplanes made minor attacks on the Palao Islands on December 9 last year, on the Marshall Islands on February 1 and on Otorishima, formerly Wake Island, on February 24. I thought then that Tokyo would be the enemy's next target.

Aimed to Cause Disorder

"Air raids on larger cities are aimed more at causing mental confusion of the citizens than at inflicting damages on the military establishments. Therefore, we must train our nerves so that we may become strong enough to endure any mental strain which might be caused by the air raid.

"Our enemy will conduct the second and third or more air raids on Tokyo and other cities. Inasmuch as the enemy has acquired some experience through the first air raid on the soil of Japan, he will very possibly carry out a large-scale attack when he comes next time. I should like to enlighten the nation to the psychological condition of men at the time of large-scale air raid.

"Nothing is more serious for men than the problem of death. When men see terrific flashes and flames of bombs and hear the roaring sounds of explosives, they would instinctively feel the danger of their life and very probably lie down on the ground or hide themselves in the shelter, in complete consternation of mind and with equilibrium of his mentality utterly lost. If all people fall into such a state of mind, the air defense would be neglected and Tokyo would become a scorched city.

Must Train Mind

"Danger to men's existence is inevitable in the time of air raid. Therefore, it becomes imperative for us all to have our mentality well trained so that we may not be affected by the natural fear of death which a creature is heir to.

"Moreover, as danger, fear, hardships and privations increase with the continuance of air raid, the human mind becomes more and more apprehensive. Especially those who are originally sensitive and melancholy would utter words of excessive apprehension, which might quickly spread far and wide till they form the origin of public unrest.

"Such a turn of event would greatly disturb the solidarity of the home front. The chief of the neighborhood organization or the head of the town, in view of his position, must especially be careful of his words.

"Furthermore, the vexation caused by intense fear will deprive a victim of air raid of the ability of sound judgement or drive him into a state of excitement and urge him to desperate activities. The vicious influence of air raid will, on the other hand, greatly affect the tender sex, driving her into deep grief and worry.

Mental Exhaustion Next

"In the last but not least serious in its effect is the mental exhaustion subsequent to severe psychological tension. As mental exhaustion grows, the whole function of brain and nerves declines and, if worse, is paralyzed. If those who are engaged in anti-air raid defense were to have their mental function damaged, the whole system of national defense would be affected grievously.

"In view of those possible conditions which might be caused by an air raid, the citizens should be fully prepared against any emergency and strive to train their minds so that they can maintain 'as usual' condition even at the time of devastating enemy attack by warplanes."

Kunshan Supervisor Named

C.P.S.

KUNSHAN, August 12.—In order to expedite the work of rural pacification, Chen Chung-ting has been appointed supervisor for Kunshan and Taihu Rural Pacification Affairs.

Outbreak of Shanghai Incident Is Recalled by Captain Kamada

Chief of Navy Press Section Recounts How Landing Force Started Activities to Protect Japanese Lives and Interests

Since the outbreak of the second Shanghai Incident on August 13, 1937, it is just five years today when Shanghai, the very seat of the Incident, is seen rapidly thriving placing her sole aim on the sure victory of Japan in the War of Greater East Asia.

On the eve of the anniversary yesterday, Captain Masaichi Kamada, chief of the press section of the Japanese Fleet in the China Waters, issued a statement which reads in substance:

"We feel it highly significant to greet the anniversary at Shanghai for the first time since the commencement of the War of Greater East Asia. The Incident was an extension of the Sino-Japanese hostilities started at Lukoukiao, North China, about a month before. Shanghai, the international metropolis in China, was suddenly enveloped in war and our Special Landing Party started its activity to protect the lives and interests of the Japanese residents in the city.

Tried to Settle Locally

"Japan first intended to localize the hostilities and tried to settle the matter between the local authorities concerned. Chiang Kai-shek in his statement refused to accept our approach of localization of the affair. Later, on July 21, a boycott of Japanese goods was adoped as a resolution at a citizens' meeting in the special city section of Shanghai. On August 9, Lieutenant Oyama, while speeding on the Monument Road, was shot to death by a party of the Chiang-ster troops.

"The atmosphere in the city became more and more tense with all the Chinese quarters placed under martial law. Under the circumstances, a Chinese peace preservation force entered into the International Settlement on August 11, which was properly met by the detailing of our Landing Party in the Settlement on the next day. This move of ours forcibly interpreted by the Chinese side as the offer of a good pretext to intensify their hostile attitude toward us.

Chinese Started Firing

"At 9 a.m. on August 13, 1937, a Chinese plain-clothes force started machine-gunning our defense on Paosnan Road at its crossing with Hongkew Road. At the same time, some Chinese scout-planes began flying over the headquarters of our Special Landing Party. The situation was now beyond any peaceful solution, and our landing troops were ordered to fire against the Chinese forces at 3 p.m. on the same day, thus causing the second Shanghai Incident.

"How the Chiang Kai-shek side was reckless in resisting Japan at that time may be judged from what Chang Chi-chun, Commander-in-Chief of the 88th Chiang Army, revealed to a Reuters correspondent. Chang was reported to have said that he would not mind subjecting the whole International Settlement to a fierce firing.

"Now looking back over the Incident, what we then suffered most was the difficulties we met during our engagement of the enemy, which came from the peculiar nature of Shanghai itself. Shanghai, as you know, was crowded with the rights and interests of many third parties which were deceitfully utilized by the enemy in their attacking us. Their positions would be built closely behind a building occupied by some foreigners and or even inside it. This made our firing exceedingly difficult while the enemy was greatly facilitated by the same fact.

Had Anglo-U.S. Help

"The opposing forces at Shanghai were supported by the Anglo-American countries which took every

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U.S. AVIATORS ADMIT JAPAN TOO STRONG

Volunteer Fliers Attached to Chungking Laud Imperial Aces' Fighting Spirit

Domei

CANTON, August 12.—Declaring that the American aviators are no match for the Japanese fliers in flying tactics and fighting spirit, several American volunteer fliers attached with Chiang Kai-shek's air force admitted that the Japanese airmen were surprisingly superior to the Americans, according to reliable Chungking advices reaching here.

These American volunteer fliers asserted that not only was the fighting tactics of the Japanese air force remarkable, Chungking reports said, but when a pilot is chased by a Japanese formation he cannot expect to come out of the chase alive.

The Japanese aircraft as well as its flier is fully capable of skilfully maneuvering through some of the hardest grinds known in aviation, the American aviators said, adding, however, without a doubt, the biggest asset the Japanese possess is that he is always willing to sacrifice his life.

"Moreover, when the Japanese raid airdromes," these volunteer fliers stated, "they attack planes and hangars unflinchingly.

"Such daring, offensive spirit is beyond our admiration," they said.

Diplomatic Organs Checked

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, August 12.—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has ordered its Shanghai office to investigate all the diplomatic organ and offices established in this port by foreign countries that have already extended their recognition to the National Government of China. The purpose of the investigation is to establish closer contact with these diplomatic organs.

U.S.-CHUNGKING SIGN NEW ECONOMIC PACT

Currie Provides for Loan of $500,000,000—Barter System Decided

A new American-Chungking agreement providing for the extension of a $500,000,000 loan from the United States to Chungking is understood to have been concluded between Launchin Currie, special emissary of President Roosevelt to Chungking, and leaders of the Chungking regime, according to a Nichi Nichi dispatch from Shanghai, Domei reported August 12.

Besides the extension of the loan, the agreement is understood to have included the following points:

The United States will dispatch a party of between 600 and 1,000 American technicians for the development of mining industries and transportation in the hinterland of China. In return for the loan, Chungking will give 50 per cent interest of the natural resources to be developed to the United States. The imports and exports between the United States and Chungking during the current war will be conducted on a barter system.

Tatuta Maru in Shonan

Domei

SHONAN CITY, August 12.—The Japanese-British exchange vessel Tatuta Maru, slipped into port and dropped anchor this evening. After a two-day stay here, it is understood the repatriation ship is scheduled to sail for Lourenco Marques, on the east coast of Africa, on August 14.

Sails for Shanghai

After taking on food supplies, the exchange ship Kamakura Maru, 17,600 tons, which is carrying British nationals, left Kobe yesterday for Shanghai with four members of the Swiss Legation, reports Domei.

Hiraoka, World's Best Xylophone Player, Returning on Evacuee Ship From America

Domei

SHONAN CITY, August 10.—Among the 1,500 diplomats, consuls, businessmen and ordinary civilians aboard the evacuation ships Asama Maru and the Conte Verde, was Yoichi Hiraoka who has thrilled the people of America for 12 long years with his matchless artistry.

Conceded to be the best xylophone player in the world, Mr. Hiraoka has been a leading feature artist over the National Broadcasting Company network in the United States since October, 1930.

When interviewed here, he declared that he was not interned very long probably because the Americans considered music "neither poison nor medicine." However, he continued, efforts are being made now in America to turn out good military songs and music, but without much success.

The failure of America to produce good military music, he said, is due to the fact that such is greatly influenced by the war situation.

America having lost every battle fought so far, it is no wonder that no great martial music has been written after the outbreak of the war.

Another reason, he concluded, is because the significance and the aims of the present war are even today not fully understood by great masses of the American public.

INDIA INDEPENDENCE GIVEN FULL SUPPORT BY PRESIDENT WANG

Placing Confidence in Premier Tojo to Extend Aid, Says Nanking Head

SYMPATHY IS EXPRESSED

Allied Influence, Communism Tottering—Places Faith In Japan's Might

Referring to the Indian independence problem, Wang Ching-wei, President of the National Government at Nanking, declared that his Government would support wholeheartedly Indian aspirations for independence in accordance with the spirit manifested in the Japanese Premier General Hideki Tojo's repeated statements, reports the Asahi this morning.

In an interview held Wednesday with an Asahi Nanking correspondent at his official residence in Nanking concerning the urgent problems with which his Government is confronted, President Wang Ching-wei said:

Follow Japan's Move

"Indian independence has much bearing upon the crushing of the British influence, which we are seeking as our ultimate objective. As to the attitude of the National Government toward the problem of Indian independence our answer is simple and clear. Namely, we place the wholesale confidence in the Japanese Premier General Tojo's statements concerning the aid to the Indian independence movement and we are determined to support wholeheartedly Indian aspirations for independence. Although the National Government at Nanking regrets that it is not still powerful enough to give its material aid, yet it backs up the Indian independence movement.

"At present, leaders of the Indian independence movement are meeting difficulties and they are requested to remember that Asiatic nations such as Japan, China, etc. are desiring Indian independence and to renew their determination to acquire the glorious independence."

Foreign Influence Waning

Touching upon the world situation and the position of the National Government at Nanking, President Wang said that Anglo-American and communistic influence is steadily on the ebb facilitating much to bring up Japan-China-Manchoukuo combined influence for the formation of East Asia. Particularly, the communistic influence has dwindled rapidly with the outbreak of hostilities between Germany and the Soviet Union. It is also noteworthy that Japan's brilliant war achievements in Greater East Asia have placed the National Government in a more optimistic position than before.

With regard to the problem of closer cooperation between Japan and China and the problem of strengthening the National Government headed by him, President Wang Ching-wei stressed that his Government would exert itself for the maintenance of peace and order as well as for the productivity expansion so that Japan is able to prosecute the War of Greater East Asia without being worried over the problems in China. In this connection, Japan is requested to extend progressive aid to the National Government at Nanking, President Wang Ching-wei added.

Citizen Movement Gaining

The New Citizens' Movement is steadily and satisfactorily progressing among the people. Particularly the younger generation has been touched with new spiritual power, stated Mr. Wang. According to him, the aim of the movement is to make the younger generation understand the importance and necessity of the reconstruction of China as well as the defense of East Asia.

In concluding his interview, the President of the National Government at Nanking, touched upon the problem of the local pacification. According to him, the present pacification has many obstacles. However, with the present model completed, the pacification movement will be on a right track. Mr. Wang was optimistic on the future of the movement.

ART EXHIBIT IN MANILA

Japan and P.I. to Foster Better Cultural Relations

Domei

MANILA, August 12.—Heralding better cultural relations between Japan and the Philippines, an art exhibit will be held here early in October, it was learned today.

Following a meeting of Japanese and Filipino artists held here Monday, it was decided to appeal to artists to contribute their works to the coming exhibition.

Art works by nationals of third Powers residing in the Philippines also would be accepted, it was said.

ARMORED CARS USED BY BRITISH TO SUPPRESS PATRIOTIC INDIANS; POONA SCENE OF DEMONSTRATION

Bloody Clashes Occurring Throughout Country as Angry Populace Rises

HUNDREDS INJURED

Large Groups of Infuriated Citizens Attack Police and Are Shot Down

Domei

LISBON, August 12.—Indicating the fervent patriotism of the Indian masses and the deep-rootedness of their anti-British feelings, patriotic demonstrations leading to bloody clashes with the British police are occurring throughout India.

New Delhi reports received here today disclosed that the British have gone so far as to use armored cars to suppress patriotic Indian outbursts, adding that already 31 Indians have been killed; 350 injured and more than 500 imprisoned.

Large-scale demonstrations which led to hand-to-hand clashes with the police began yesterday in Poona, where the Agha Khan Palace is located in which Mahatma Mohandas K. Gandhi is imprisoned.

Large groups of citizens, infuriated at the oppressive actions of British authorities, attacked six police sub-stations in the city, only to be shot down by gunfire.

Similar incidents occurred in Nasik, located about 160 kilometers to the northeast of Bombay, when citizens attempted to rescue some prisoners which were being taken to the city jail under heavy guard.

The infuriated, but helpless citizens, met disaster from the ruthless gunfire of the armed police.

Ahmadabad was another scene of bloodshed yesterday when a frontal clash was staged between British armed police and infuriated Indian patriots, further New Delhi dispatches said, adding that a truck transporting troops in New Delhi was attacked by anti-British demonstrators.

Agreement Reached

Domei

NANKING, August 12.—An agreement for the Allies to mediate in the Anglo-Indian clash arising from the Indian independence movement has been reached following several conferences among Clarence E. Gauss, United States Ambassador to Chungking, Dr. H. H. Kung, Chungking Finance Minister, and Fu Ping-chang and Chien Ta-chun, Chungking leaders, according to a report received here from the Chiang Kai-shek capital today.

According to the plan worked out, the Allies, with the United States and Chungking as the nucleus, hope to prevent further spreading of disturbances in India and to assist the British Government and the National Indian Congress Party effect a compromise, the report stated.

Meantime, Chungking political observers are of the opinion that any attempt to mediate will fail, the report stated, adding, the National Indian Congress Party is advocating removal of British influence from India and refusal of American interference in Indian affairs.

Moreover, it was said Indian Government officials and transportation service workers have gone on strike, while clashes between Government authorities and the Indian masses are rapidly spreading.

Indians Revolt in Egypt

Asahi Service

SHANGHAI, August 12.—Indian troops dispatched to the Egyptian front are showing a sign of revolting, according to reports reaching here from Ankara.

The arrest of Mahatma Gandhi has given a great shock to the Indian soldiers in the Egyptian front. It is reported that when Lieutenant-General Gott, Commander of the 13th Division, was returning to Cairo from an inspection trip to El Alamein, he was surrounded by a group of Indian soldiers, and shot to death, receiving three pistol shots. Fifteen minutes later, gendarmes arrived and fought the Indian soldiers.

Alarmed at the sign of uprising in the rank of Indian soldiers, the British military authorities have transferred a large number of Indian non-commissioned officers. All radio receiving sets installed at the barracks of Indian soldiers have been taken away, and Indian soldiers are prohibited to listen to any broadcasting in the Indian language.

The confrontation between the British and Indians has become evident. At the El Alamein and other fronts, petty disturbances are taking

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Lower House Fetes Admiral Yamamoto On Naval Victories

Congratulating the recent overwhelming victories of the Imperial Navy in the Battle off Solomons and in the Aleutian waters, Tadahiko Okada, Speaker of the House of Representatives, representing the Lower House, cabled yesterday a message of gratitude to Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Combined Fleet, it was disclosed by Domei.

POOR PRODUCTIVITY WORRIES ROOSEVELT

Prizes to Be Awarded to Encourage Turning Out of More War Materials

Worried over the unsatisfactory progress in the productivity expansion scheme, President Franklin Roosevelt exhorted the nation Monday to give their all to increase production and announced the institution of "The Productivity Expansion Encouragement Prize", reports the Nichi Nichi this morning, quoting a Zurich dispatch dated Tuesday.

The President's statement urging productivity expansion which was broadcast on a nationwide hookup follows:

"In order to win the current war, our factories, shipbuilding yards, mines, must turn out, without hitch, ample amounts of needed materials. I, as the President of the United States of America, announce the institution of a new honorable prize medal. This new medal is to be accorded factory workers who render particularly meritorious service in increasing production."

In addition to the President's statement, a lot of appeals has been made by the American Government leaders to urge the nation to increase production, reveals the dispatch, adding that noteworthy in these appeals is the lack of optimism in the tone of the Government leaders' speech.

Output Expansion Lags

Lack of optimism indicates the fact that the United States' productivity expansion scheme is far behind the schedule, asserts the dispatch, referring to the Government authorities' announcement, issued two days previously to President Roosevelt's broadcast, in which the U.S Government admitted that the output of planes, tanks and guns, is far behind schedule.

The announcement was a shock to the people who so far had been told that the United States' production had been exceeding the figures on President Roosevelt's program, states the dispatch.

On the other hand, the dispatch discloses, the shortage of various raw materials is becoming more and more acute. According to the dispatch, President Roosevelt, when the scrap iron reclamation movement was started, stated: "Should the scrap iron collection fail, the United States will be forced to discontinue munitions production in 1943."

RETURNING THAI PUPILS THANK SHONAN OFFICIALS

Party of 18 Arrived at Port Aboard Exchange Vessel Conte Verde

Domei

SHONAN CITY, August 12.—Heartfelt thanks for the courtesies extended by the Japanese authorities during their homeward trip were unanimously expressed by a party of 18 Thai students, who left here for home tonight by train.

These students arrived here, on August 9, aboard the diplomat exchange ship, Conte Verde.

On behalf of the party, Sub-Lieutenant Ananda Kitassanka, son of Premier Pibul Songgram, said if it had not been for the Japanese authorities, the party would not have been able to return home so soon.

The Thai Premier's son said he was impressed by the peaceful conditions prevailing in Shonan City where the Japanese, Malayans, Indians, and Chinese are closely cooperating for the establishment of a new order in East Asia.

Sub-Lieutenant Ananda Kitassanka said, he is happy that his father is working with the Japanese in the great task of building up a new East Asia.

INDIAN JOURNALIST SEES FIERCE CLASH

Writer Now in Japan Predicts Present Strife Will Be Greatest in India

Hirisave Ramiah, former representative of the United Press of India, in an exclusive interview with Domei on Tuesday declared that the difference in the fundamental standpoints of the Indian National Congress and the British Government have given rise to the present strife in India, adding that the present clash is going to be very fierce and the greatest in the history of India.

Mr. Ramiah, who has been in Japan for the past year, accused the British authorities of "calling in their favorite brow-beating tactics to win their point."

He said that aside from the question of winning Indian independence, the Indian National Congress is determined not to participate in British wars now, as well as in the future, unless Indian interests are dangerously involved.

British Very Keen

He declared that on the other hand the British are very keen—more so now that they have lost territories and prestige in war with Japan—to make India an active participant in the hostilities. He added that the British are also attempting to prevent India from having contacts with foreign powers, afraid that such contact may become a stepping stone for it to break away from the British Empire subsequently.

"While the absence of armed force on the part of the Indian National Congress might lead outsiders to believe that the Congress is no match for the British authorities," he added, "it is not necessary to possess arms since the united will of the people to refuse to meet the demands and dictates of the British, to disobey all their laws, and to make the life of the British officials impossible in India is enough to frustrate their scheme of making India a participant in their war as well of using Indian personnel and material for the conduct of that war.

"The Indian disobediences movement will undermine the prestige and confidence of the administration, which will in turn lead to an armed and fierce revolution that will ultimately cause the throwing out of British power from India."

Quoting Mahatma Gandhi as having declared in the past that he would not hesitate to sacrifice a million lives for the sake of achieving Indian independence, Mr. Ramiah said that now that the opportune moment for Indian independence has arrived, "Mr. Gandhi would no doubt rather sacrifice Indian lives and money for Indian independence than see his countrymen's lives and money being wasted merely for the benefit of the British."

May Resort to Violence

He added, "Under these circumstances, there must be truth in the report that Mr. Gandhi recently made a statement that if the non-violent civil disobedience should fail, Congress might have to resort to violence. In fact non-violence is only Mr. Gandhi's cult, while Congress is free to use violent or non-violent methods as the exigencies of the moment demand.

"In this connection, it should be remembered, that Congress adopted a resolution is 1939 to have no objection to following violence if there is need for it.

"In view of the British losses of bases like Singapore and Burma, the shaken confidence of the Indian military in the ability of British strategy and strength, and also the reduced loyalty of the police and civil servants owing to the success with which the Congress Governments have ruled the provinces under the Reformed Constitution, Mr. Gandhi now might not hesitate to transform his theory into practice by allowing Congress to adopt violent methods."

Same Trouble Expected

Recalling the previous independence movements of 1920-21 and 1930-31, he revealed that the citizens in their rage got out of control and killed several policemen. "In this movement, such things are bound to happen in larger number, especially as Mr. Gandhi is now in jail and will be unable to disallow such acts," he declared.

"It is astonishing," he stated, "how the British, who have had such bitter experiences in the past have resorted to the same old methods of repression as they did in 1931."

Mr. Ramiah pointed out that in that year, Congress fought for a full ten months with only civil supporters, without a paid and organized army. "It is a known fact that it is hard for a civil population to make a stand for months against an organized Government and military authority but Congress methods were such that it was able to carry on the movement for months," he said. "At the present moment, the circumstances are more favorable for Congress to give a fiercer, more determined and longer lasting fight."

He said that a number of things have enraged the people of India. "Apart from the issue dragging India into the war without consulting it, which resulted in the resignation of Congress ministers from the provincial Governments and the subsequent launching of an individual disobedience compaign by Mr. Gandhi last year, there are others which enrage the Indians", he declared. "For instance, India has been treated contemptuously through the non-application of the Atlantic Charter; the postponing and shelving of India independence despite Britain's crafty move in recognizing the independence of Iraq and some other countries; the stationing of American and other foreign troops in India without referring the question to the Indian people, and the commandeering of private possessions and property like cars, trucks and so on from the people.

Indians Hate Recruiting

There is also a tremendous amount of money and other material being forcibly collected. But most serious of all is the forced recruiting for the army. The Indians hate this because the army is not for services of their mother country.

"These and other acts have caused violent emotions against the British, and hence it will not be easy to quell Mr. Gandhi's movement even with the help of the military."

Mr. Ramiah outlined the "trump cards" of the British as follows:

(1.) Vain show of force and brow-beating in hopes of cowing the Indian National Congress into submission.

(2.) The raising of the cry that Congress attitude is detrimental to the war efforts of the United Nations, thus trying to arouse antagonism among the Allied nations against India. This is obviously unfair, as the United Nations have not been consulted at all regarding justice being done to India, being invoked only in the matter of the failure of Congress to join the British side. Mr. Gandhi and Pandit J. Nehru and other leaders are by their incarceration being prevented from explaining their case, while the British remain in the field to make their own propaganda.

Curry With Propaganda

(3.) The British hope to convert popular feeling in their favor by false propaganda which the leaders are not in a position to counteract on account of press and publicity restrictions imposed in the country. In the movements of 1920 and 1930, they tried to suppress the dissemination of Congress news, but Congress took up the challenge. It proved beyond the resources of the Government to stop Congress propaganda, as Congress always managed to send its instructions to the people in print. There were many cases in which mimeograph machines were discovered by the police on tree-tops hidden among the branches from where printed matter would go out.

(4.) The Muslim League organization and the Princes Order are two other elements which the British hope to put up against Congress. This old game has always failed, because the Princes have no army of their own worth the name and would never undertake to bring upon themselves the displeasure and agitation of the public. There were no instances in the last two movements when the Princes joined the British in active effort to oppose Congress beyond statement in the press.

The followers of the Muslim League are not foolish enough to fight Congress when the latter is fighting for the freedom of India. The League is effective only when there is some profit in division. Otherwise, it remains passive. For instance, the Muslim League became prominent only after the Reformed Constitution was announced in 1937, since the question of the division of seats and powers in the provincial governments were involved.

When there is a fight for the gaining of points, the League always remains quiet until such gains are made by Congress. It becomes active when the sharing of it comes. Moreover, there is a powerful Muslim membership in the Congress to counteract the Muslim League when it comes to a challenge.

Muslims Important Today

In the movements of 1921 and 1931, the Muslim League did not obstruct Congress fight. In fact, it was not powerful at all at that time, although it has gained a little importance now from the publicity which the British have given it for their own purpose.

(5.) There are organizations like the Hindu Sabha and the Liberal Federation which are sometimes opposed to Congress. But this opposition is confined to certain legislative matter and not to the matter of gaining the freedom of India.

The Hindu Sabha will not by any means support the British against Congress, as its members are not at all anti-Congress.

In the Liberal Federation, there are some admirers of Britain, who have enjoyed position and wealth through British favors, but their loyalty to the British does not go beyond lip service. To illustrate this, we have the instances of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Jayakar who were passive in the movement of 1930-31 but who by no means obstructed the independence movement.

"The latest news that the Indian members of the Viceroy's Executive Council did not attend the meeting of that body following the arrest of Mr. Gandhi shows just how uncertain are the supports the British have in their mad adventure of 1942," he declared.

Hemp Workers on Strike

Domei

LISBON, August 10.—Exasperated at the news of the wholesale arrest of leaders of the Indian National Congress Party including Mahatma Gandhi, workers of a large hemp factory in the northern suburbs of Calcutta have gone on a general strike, completely suspending plant operations, according to Reuters dispatches from Calcutta.

The report added that many stores in city markets in Calcutta have been closed.

Filipino Girls Happy as Factory Workers

The City of Manila is fast being restored to its normal activity and prosperity, and many factories formerly operated by American capitalists for their own profit have now been re-opened for the welfare of Filipino residents. An American cotton spinning and weaving mill equipped with modern machinery that stands at the northeastern corner of Manila is now restored and operated. Willing and happy, realizing that their work is bringing happiness and prosperity to all the people of the islands, these girls are working in this mill.

Press Comments

Thursday, August 13

ASAHI—Present State of Anglo-American Shipping Bottoms

YOMIURI-HOCHI—Anti-Japanese Camp Shaken

NICHI NICHI—India Opens Fire Against British Oppression

Present State of Anglo-American Shipping Bottoms

ASAHI—The disturbance in India is shaking the British Empire to its very foundations. It should be worth the trouble on this occasion to look into the problem of shipping bottoms, which is in some sense one of an even more pressing nature than territory to the British. The problem really is that of Anglo American shipping bottoms owing to the pooling system adopted by the two Democracies but here we shall confine our discussion to recent facts about British shipping.

The pivotal point of the question is whether Britain would succumb under blockade operations. There can be no question that it is important also, to determine just how much Allied tonnage Germany, Italy and Japan should sink in a month if the enemy is to be crushed. For this, it is necessary to know the yearly amount of the import materials that Britain absolutely needs and the volume of bottoms that must be used. This, in turn, can only be done by calculating the existing serviceable British and American bottoms and the shipbuilding capacities of the two countries. Then the tonnage sunk by the Axis Powers must be deducted from those figures to gauge the extent of damage sustained by the British in its import trade on which they so heavily depend.

These, however, are data extremely difficult to obtain and such figures as have been published on both sides are exceedingly varied. Some check but others diverge so widely that any degree of accuracy is impossible to achieve. On the whole, it may be said that an accurate judgment as to the extent of weakening in the British import strength is well-nigh impossible. In a secret session of Parliament, the British Government is reported to have produced figures which were quite pessimistic but no confirmation has yet been obtained.

Some observers make a conservative estimate of the materials needed by the British transported by sea at about 25,000,000 tons a year. In peacetime, the total volume of imports into Britain once reached 70,000,000 tons but following the outbreak of the Anglo-German War it dwindled for a time to about 50,000,000 tons. There can be no doubt that the British are exercising still greater economies in import materials. For example, whereas the rate of home supply of foodstuffs in Britain was only 25 per cent prior to the war, they seemed after the outbreak to be tending to achieve a 50 per cent self-supply by developing more arable land. Even this, however, is difficult judging from indications as of June.

The amount of materials that Britain must import is in this way quite variable but we would not be very far wrong if we put the volume of bottoms that it absolutely needs in order to bring in the minimum amount of materials it requires from 7,000,000 to 10,000,000 tons. It also seems quite tenable to regard the volume of bottoms that the enemy could use for transporting materials as of July 10,600,000 tons in the case of Britain and 5,000,000 tons in the case of the United States, although these figures somewhat vary according to observers.

It has been said that Britain will be able to build 1,000,000 tons of shipping and the United States 3,000,000 tons next year but naturally there is bound to be much discrepancy between plan and reality. The figures we have mentioned are rather vague but roughly we could estimate the tonnage that the Axis Powers must sink each month if they are to beat the enemy to their knees at about 1,000,000 tons.

Even if, however, we are able to sink 1,000,000 tons of enemy shipping each month, it would be dangerous to conclude that Britain would at once surrender on account of food shortage. Hunger would only be one of the reasons for a British defeat and the method of starving the enemy could compel the enemy to sue for peace only if it is used conjointly with other causes.

The figures we have cited, however, may be considered quite rational in that the amount of materials that the enemy must import has been put at the minimum while its transportation capacity has been rated high.

Not for nothing has Britain been the mistress of the seas for so long. It is quite conceivable that the country, with the aid of the United States, may have a new trick or two to produce from its bag whether in transportation by sea or by air. At any rate, it would not do to underestimate the resources of our enemy. Preparedness in every detail and water-tight vigilance should be our watchword if we are to be perfectly assured of the final victory.

Anti-Japanese Camp Shaken

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The Bombay Conference of the National Congress Party which had become the cynosure of the world's attention as having a far-reaching effect upon not only the future of the Greater East Asia War but also upon the future development of the second World War has at last led to a frontal clash between India and Britain, and the British Government in India has arrested leaders of India, including Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

It remains to be seen whether this oppressive step taken by Prime Minister Winston Churchill, a believer in authority, will bring about a result favorable to Britain or not. In any case, the inevitable has come, and the relationship between India and Britain has now been exposed in its true color, with the result that even for a short period of time Britain will lose the manpower and material resources of India which form an important element of British fighting power. Moreover, Britain is now compelled to use a large part of its forces for oppressing the Indians, and as some of the political observers in London have pointed out, a third front has now been produced in the form of Indian disturbances, which is bound to have an adverse effect upon the fighting power of Britain.

With the rupture of the negotiations between India and Britain, Chungking has been more astonished and worried than Britain. Being anxious to exploit everything toward the maintenance of its fighting power against Japan, Chungking attempted to drag India into the Greater East Asia War with a view to dividing Japan's fighting power and also planned to secure the supply of war materials from India. It was really for this purpose that Chungking dispatched Chiang Kai-shek and his wife to India in order to appease the Indian National Congress Party, but the latter would not be taken advantage of.

With the Burma route completely bottlenecked by Japan, Chungking was extremely worried and attempted to seek a new supply route through the northern peripheries of India. However, getting a land supply route through India was easier said than done, and to Chungking which is now linking it with Calcutta with only 20 airplanes the present Anglo-Indian clash is a telling blow.

The Anglo-Indian frontal clash has brought about two phases of unrest in Chungking. One is moral unrest in that Chungking had been hoping British and American statesmen would do their best to settle the issue feigning sympathy toward the Indian independence movement and assuming as though the Indian independence is in agreement with the war aims of the anti-Axis Powers. The other is the material unrest arising from the nation-wide disturbance in India.

The true mission of President Roosevelt's private emissary Lauchlin Currie, who is reported to have concluded a new economic agreement with Chungking is now reported to have lied in offering explanations to Chungking regarding the difficulty of extending material aid to Chungking and to exhort Chungking to develop its own economic strength. Begging the authenticity of this report, the outside help to Chungking is now practically gone, and the present clash between India and Britain has deprived Chungking of all hopes of outside help.

In the light of the ill-fate of the European small nations, which have gone to rack and ruin by depending upon independables, it is needless to point out the great worry of Chungking caused by the Anglo-Indian conflict.

India Opens Fire Against British Oppression

NICHI NICHI—In consequence of the rounding up of Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders of the National Congress Party and the severe policy of suppression the tyrannical British have launched, all India has been turned into an arena of sanguinary disturbance. The disobedience movement demanding complete withdrawal of British influence from the sacred soil of India has been systematically set going, necessitating the British to call out troops to Bombay and other important cities for the suppression of the general uprising. With the limited military strength at their disposal, how far can the British authorities check the tidal wave of independence that is steadily rising?

Probably all the leaders of the National Congress Party will eventually be arrested and imprisoned, every single one of them, but the demand for independence that has for so many years been branded on the mind of the Indian people can never be erased by mere arrests and imprisonment. Persecution will strengthen resistance rather than quell it. The anti-British feeling smouldering within and has been set aflame is now spreading. On reports of the arrests, all the shops and stores and factories in New Delhi, seat of the Indian Government, were closed and the populace staging an anti-British demonstration clashed with the police, showing the intensifying animosity of the Indian masses toward the British.

The first anti-British riot in India broke out in 1857, when Indian soldiers mutinied against their British officers. The largest-scaled independence movement set going in India since the National Congress Party secured ledaership was the disobedience movement that rose in March, 1930. The British authorities sneered that they could break the National Congress Party within six weeks. As a matter of fact, however, they have not yet been able to put it down. It took them one year and three months even to suppress the actual uprising. They rounded up 120,000 Indians belonging to the party and threw them into prison. Women and children were not spared. An American reporter said that he had never witnessed such a pitiful scene in any part of the world. In spite of these drastic measures, the British have been unable to crush the National Congress Party.

Moreover, the objective circumstances surrounding the Indian independence movement now are incomparably more favorable to India than at any time in the past. Let the British do their worst. The Indian people must never give in. They must never forge the disobedience movement until Britain falls.

Armored Cars Used By Police in India

(Continued From Page 1)

place causing some casualties. It is also reported that a large number of Indian soldiers have been court martialed.

Mob Attacks Americans

Special to the Nichi Nichi

CANTON, August 12.—Rioting has been started not only at Bombay but also at Madras, Calcutta and other large cities of India. At New Delhi, two American soldiers were attacked by a large group of people who were making a demonstration march, and American trucks were also attacked by several thousands of angry people.

Machine-Gunned by British

Special to the Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, August 11.—London newspapers reported that for suppressing the anti-British demonstration in India, airplanes were used yesterday for the first time to machine-gun the people.

Workers Reject Demand

Asahi Service

SHANGHAI, August 122.—Indian authorities called the representatives of their workers at all factories in the province of Bengal, which takes up 80 per cent of the entire production capacity of India, and asked them to join the All India Chamber of Commerce for increasing the production of war necessities but the representatives of the workers rejected the Government demand, it is reported by United Press from New Delhi.

More Arrests Made

Asahi Service

BANGKOK, August 12.—In Bengal and Madras provinces on the eastern coast of India, the committees of the Indian National Congress Party were declared illegal, and leaders of the Congress Party have been arrested.

Radio broadcasting from New Delhi said this morning that a large number of workmen attacked and set fire to the Municipal Auditorium, and troops were called to put out the fire.

Rioting has also commenced at Karachi and Poona, and many shops are closed. Meanwhile, the India Cotton Industry League has declared the suspension of their mills for three days.

Prominent Indians Arrested

A radio broadcast from New Delhi states that many prominent figures belonging to the Indian National Congress Party, have been placed under arrest, including Dr. U Rema Rao, President of the Legislative Council of Madras, Shri Krishna Singh, Prime Minister of Bihar, and other leading figures of Provincial Governments, according to an Asahi dispatch from Bangkok, report Domei. The same dispatch adds that important railway stations in various places in India are now being guarded by British troops.

Twenty civilian deaths were reported in Bombay on August 10, in addition to 168 injured and 150 arrested, the Asahi dispatch continues. The police, too, are said to have sustained 45 injured.

An anti-British student demonstration was also reported in Poona where the police are said to have shot two demonstrators to death. The demonstrators hurled stones a the police causing some to be injured. Troops had to be called upon to suppress the demonstration, and students are reportedly being arrested one after another.

Anti-British boycott has begun in Lucknow where all the commercial firms affiliated with the National Congress Party were closed. However, Mohammedan firms are still open. The Asahi dispatch further reports that in new Delhi, student demonstrators tried to march on to the official residence of the Governor-General, but were checked by wire entanglements and police squads.

Furthermore the dispatch states that the Governments of Madras and other provinces on August 10 declared all organizations of the National Congress Party to be unlawful.

Indian Students Mauled

Domei

LISBON, August 12.—Forty-two Indian students were injured seriously when excited British police indiscriminately beat Indian demonstrators in the course of anti-British demonstrations in Karachi today, according to a Reuters dispatch received here from Karachi.

Orders Party to Disband

British authorities in Bengal Province and Mysore State yesterday ordered the Indian National Congress Party in these districts to disband, a Yomiuri-Hochi report quoting a New Delhi dispatch from Stockholm revealed on Wednesday, states Domei.

Meantime, the report added the British-Indian Government has increased its suppression policy in other districts.

Navy Spokesman Recalls Incident

(Continued from Page 1)

chance to protest us to handicap our operations. Now these sinister forces have been completely eliminated in the city. The brilliant Japanese victories in the current War of Greater East Asia, I should say, are due not only to the unrivalled war arms of this country, but also to our whole nation's accumulated enmity against the cowardly methods of the Anglo-Saxons fully shown at the time of the Shanghai Incident. We take this occasion of expressing our hearty thanks to those fallen for the Imperial cause during the Incident."

Ex-Chiangster Joins Nanking

C.P.S.

KAIFENG, Honan, August 12.—Li Chan, who had been an ardent supporter of the "war of resistance," arrived here from Sian recently and joined the Peace Movement after taking an oath to work for China's rehabilitation under the leadership of President Wang Ching-wei and to assist Japan in her efforts to establish the New Order.

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NANKING MAYOR OUTLINES FUTURE SETUP OF CITY

Development of New Citizens' Movement and Road Construction to Be Pushed

C.P.S.

NANKING, August 12.—In an interview granted to a press representative, Chow Hsueh-chang, Mayor of Nanking, outlined the policy for the future reconstruction of the metropolis.

He said that the work to be undertaken has its spiritual and material phases. The spiritual phase lies chiefly in the development of the New Citizens' Movement, the restitution of schools, the improvement of educational system, and the enforcement of universal education. The objectives of training are, firstly, to awaken zeal for the new order in East Asia, and, secondly, to cultivate mind and body in order to be able to serve in the Greater East Asia War.

The material phase, he stated, consists primarily in the expansion and repair of roads, the conservancy of rivers, the purification of the water in the lakes and the promotion of light industries.

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SHANGHAI WILL FETE OUTBREAK OF '37 INCIDENT

Commander Shiba, Veteran of Campaign, Pays Tribute to Fallen Heroes

FOILED ENEMY THRUSTS

Glorious Death of Lieutenant Kikuta During 10 Days' Ordeal Cited in Talk

The fifth anniversary of the outbreak of the second Shanghai Incident on August 13, 1937, will be observed in Shanghai today. The Incident was significant in that it marked "the first page of the War of Greater East Asia," as the Asahi terms it. Commander Shiba, then lieutenant-commander, who bravely fought the enemy far out-numbering the Japanese Landing Party, of which he was a commander, at Yangtzepoo in the Shanghai International Settlement, and eventually occupied Chouchiachai, the enemy stronghold, looked back upon the trying ordeal lasting 10 days following the outbreak and made the following statement to the Asahi:

With the explosion of the land mines at Patzuchiao as a signal, the enemy surged upon the headquarters of the Imperial Landing Party, the north and west areas defending Hongkew, and the Yangtzepoo area defending the waterfront districts, where I was in charge. The men of the Shanghai Special Landing Party were ready for anything although they numbered but a few when compared to the enemy who had several score times more men and were being backed up by more than one million troops rushing toward Shanghai from Nanking.

Enemy Attempts Curbed

The attempts of the enemy 88th Division to take the Patzuchiao area were frustrated by the gallant defense put up by the men under Lieutenant Ito, and the enemy fell back after losing 700 men and leaving 90 corpses. The ferocity of the fighting in this sector can well be understood when it is known that even the telephone units, intendants, and drivers all took part in the actual battle.

In the adjacent northern area, the detachment under Lieutenant-Commander Hashimoto was surrounded by the main force of the enemy 88th Division and part of the 87th who had failed to pierce the Patzuchiao sector. The enemy here numbered more than 20,000, while the Japanese had only several hundred men. On the nights of August 14 and 15, the enemy carried out a large scale night attack, and at one time, all contact between the Hashimoto Unit and headquarters was severed. As a result, it was feared that the Japanese in this sector had been wiped out. However, with the arrival of a small number of reinforcements, Lieutenant-Commander Hashimoto personally led a desperate counter-attack and forced the enemy to despair of ever undertaking another attempt to assault this sector. The enemy suffered more than 3,000 dead and wounded and left more than 700 corpses, including that of a brigadier-general.

Attacked by Enemy

Foiled in its assault upon the above two sectors, the enemy turned its forces against the eastern district. The enemy, made up of the newly-arrived 2nd and 36 Divisions, intended to drive a wedge between our main force and our eastern unit of which I was commander. The enemy surged upon us on August 17, from Yangtzepoo in the International Settlement. In this sector there were only several hundred men under my command scattered over a line extending 5 kilometers. Beyond that, there was another stretch of about 5 kilometers where there was not one Japanese. The enemy concentrated upon this area. However, the Yasuda, Takeshita, Tsukioka, and Haji Units which had arrived in Shanghai, advanced against the enemy on the 18th and 19th before it had consolidated its gains, and after bitter street fighting succeeded in driving the enemy out of the International Settlement. I can never forget the ten days which elapsed before the arrival of our Army Forces. Especially will I remember forever the heroic death of one of my superior men, Lieutenant Kikuta.

It was on August 17. Lieutenant Kikuta, with a handful of his men, was fighting at the eastern end of Kungming Road. Far out-numbered, Lieutenant Kikuta and his men were hemmed in on all sides of the swarming enemy. The message, "send reenforcements," came through the telephone continually, but it was impossible to do so. Helplessly,

(Continued on Page 2)

Hori Ridicules Allied 'Offensive'; Says U.S. Propaganda Has Backfired

Enemy Camps Making Much of So-Called 'Initiative' In Solomons Battle, However, Take Strange Turn By Not Claiming Victory as in Past

Reviewing the evolution of the American war communique concerning the recent Battle off the Solomons and its bearings on public opinion, Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information, at the regular meeting of foreign correspondents on Wednesday, ridiculed the so-called "offensive" which the Anglo-American Governments make much of and declared that the Japanese conception of offensive is an "offense" initiated and completely won.

The text of Mr. Hori's statement follows:

"It is interesting once again to watch the evolution of the American war communique and its bearings upon public opinion. Saturday night, August 8, the United States Navy Department issued a communique that the United States forces opened attacks simultaneously on the Solomon Islands and Kiska Island.

"The expectations entertained by the enemy camps must have been extraordinarily great, as can be judged from the words of Prime Minister John Curtin of Australia, who came forth to proclaim to the world that this offensive was 'the consummation of series of preparations on the part of the United Nations, which have been proceeding for some weeks. It is a definite offensive in conception and reveals our determination to wage a fighting war at such a time and at such a place where it is most effective. I can only hope that the plans so carefully prepared will be successful.

More Lies Fed

"As usual, the Anglo-American propaganda program at home and abroad hastened to further exaggerate the alleged importance of the Battle off the Solomons. Such a statement, broadcast, propaganda, communique concerning the so-called offensive must have given an unbound joy, however, short-lived it may be, to the uninformed public of the enemy countries.

"However, on August 10, the form of enemy propaganda took a strange but expected turn from the initial optimism toward suspicion. As to the exact outcome of the battle, the A.B.C. Station broadcast at 6 p.m. on Sunday, 'The Americans are being warned that, although the Allies are attacking, they cannot expect a major success against the strong Japanese Forces.'

"The B.B.C., in London two hours later, followed suit by saying that 'the battle is still in a delicate stage.' Again the American Navy Department stated, 'Offensive operations against the Japanese Forces on Solomon Islands are continuing. Considerable enemy resistance has been encountered. It is still too early to announce the results or to estimate either our own or the enemy's losses.'

"The clever New York Herald-

(Continued on Page 2)

31 DEAD IN BOMBAY, HUNDREDS WOUNDED

Anti-British Disturbances in All Parts of Country Said Rapidly Expanding

Domei

LISBON, August 11.—Reflecting the far reaching effects of the arrests of the National Congress Party leaders, further violent anti-British demonstrations have been reported at many important cities in India, according to information received here today.

In Bombay alone 31 people have been killed and 250 wounded, while workers at many important factories including the East India Cotton Mills are said to have gone on strike, it is reported.

In Ahmadabad, as has already been reported in previous dispatches, a serious clash broke out between the Gujrat University students and the local police force when British troops were mobilized to press the excited demonstrations.

In Madura, the southernmost town in India, 14 have been seriously wounded including two policemen, while in Madras, 300 miles north of Madura, most of the shops have closed down and streets are filled with student-demonstrators parading through the town.

In Cawnpore, 150 miles north of Allahabad of the United Provinces, when storming demonstrators attacked two post offices, the police opened fire and killed one of the demonstrators. Gendarmes have been mobilized to patrol the city.

In New Delhi, two policemen were wounded and one fire-engine was completely destroyed.

Outbreaks Continue Unchecked

Domei

LISBON, August 11.—The Government of Bombay, in a communique issued last night, reviewed the outbreak of anti-British demonstrations throughout Bombay Province.

Acts of incendiarism occurred at various points on the outskirts of Bombay City, the announcement said. In Dadar, the central railway station was set on fire. Three police stations were reported to have been burned.

Telephone lines, it was revealed, were cut at various points in Bombay City, while tramcars and trucks were attacked and demolished at several places.

Troops Called Out

Yomiuri-Hochi

BUENOS AIRES, August 10.—The anti-British demonstration in all parts of India is rapidly expanding, according to a report from Bombay received here.

At Bombay and New Delhi, troops were called out to surround banks and other important buildings. All stores, excepting those kept by Mohammedans are closed. Schools are also closed. Conflicts are seen everywhere between the policemen and troops on the one hand, and the angry mass of people on the other. Bloodshed is taking place in all parts of India.

On August 9, eight were killed and 170 were wounded, while on August 10, 12 were killed and 64 wounded. Among the police, the casualties reached 27. As news is strictly controlled the actual figure of casualties is reported to be much

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. PRESS GLOOMY OVER INDIA PROBLEM

Journals Pin Responsibility for Disobedience Movement On Britain

Domei

BERLIN, August 11.—The disquieting situation in India is being watched with deep apprehension in the United States, according to information received here from Amsterdam today.

While almost all American papers approve the firm attitude maintained by the British authorities toward the Indian National Congress Party, some journals are inclined to reproach Britain for carelessness and imprudence on the ground that the steps taken by them started the Indian disobedience movement, the information revealed.

What the Government and military leaders of the United States are most profoundly worried about is the possibility of the war efforts of the Allies being obstructed as a result of the disturbances in India, the same dispatch disclosed.

Apparently reflecting this fact, the New York Times, showing deep apprehension, stressed the important bearings of the position of India on the general war situation as follows:

"The Allied Nations have pinned great hopes on a war effort by India. Furthermore, the destiny of the United States is closely related to the development of India."

The Baltimore Sun, it is also reported, declared that Lord Linlithgow, the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, should have endeavored to reach a compromise with Mahatma Gandhi. The paper thus manifests its doubt about the appropriateness of the forcible suppression policy now being followed by the British authorities in India.

Herald Deplores Arrests

Domei

ZURICH, August 11.—That the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, and other Indian Nationalist leaders was not the proper move and will result only in making martyrs of them all was the charge made by the Daily Herald, organ of the British Labor Party, according to the London correspondent of the Basler Nachrichten.

The arrest of these leaders, the paper declared, will result in checking British war efforts in India.

COMMANDER KOSUGE KILLED IN MAY ACTION

Dies Gloriously While Discharging Official Duty in Southern Area

It was officially announced Tuesday that Lieutenant-Commander Seiichi Kosuge was killed in action on May 1, reports the Nichi Nichi.

Lieutenant-Commander Kosuge was born in Gumma Prefecture. Upon graduating from the Tokyo Higher Mercantile Marine School in 1936, he was appointed reserve second sub-lieutenant. Later he served on board the submarines Kiji and Yukaze. He died a glorious death while discharging an official duty in the South Sea area.

IMMINENT FALL OF STALINGRAD IMPERILS REDS

Fierce Fighting Raging Ceaselessly in Kotelnikovski Area For 4 Days

STEEL RING TIGHTENS

Main German Forces Start Advance From Kletskaya and Push Towards Don River

Domei

LISBON, August 11.—Fierce fighting has been raging ceaselessly for the last four days in the areas northeast of Kotelnikovski, according to dispatches received here today.

As it is believed that the fall of Stalingrad will be imminent if the Soviets are defeated in the Kotelnikovski area, a large force of infantry units, artillery, machinegun corps and air force has been concentrated to defend the vitally important areas against the steady advance of the overwhelming German army, it is said.

Ceaseless fighting has been reported by Pravda Vostoka, a Soviet official journal, despite the Soviet inferiority in number while the whole Don River basin areas have been incessantly pounded by the artillery fires of the opposing armies.

Steel Ring Around Stalingrad

Domei

LISBON, August 11.—With their mobilized mechanized corps and tank units, the German forces under the command of Field-Marshal Von Bock by dealing the Soviet forces at Kletskaya and Kotelnikovski heavy blows, are gradually tightening their steel ring encircling Stalingrad, according to an information received here today.

The main force of the Germans which started their advance from the south of Kletskaya are now steadily pushing their way in an effort to reach the eastern bank on the curve of the Don River. Meanwhile, the German parachute troops descended on Kletskaya, according to an information from London.

Another report states that a large German corps with tank units, at the northeast of Kotelnikovski about 80 kilometers southeast of Kletskaya, are attempting to advance northward along the Stalingrad railway.

The same report also states, that the German forces are contemplating to connect their southern front of Kletskaya with the northeastern end of the Kotelnikovski front.

A war correspondent of the Izvestia also admitted and reported that the critical situation of Stalingrad was further aggravated.

Reds Carry Out Scorched Tactics

Domei

LISBON, August 11.—Indicating that Red resistance in the Caucasus rapidly is nearing its finale, Reuters' reported from Moscow today that Soviet forces defending the rapidly-crumbling Caucasus front have begun to carry out a thorough-going scorched earth policy.

Red Army troops were said to be

(Continued on Page 2)

CITATION ISSUED TO 2 AIR UNITS WHICH RAZED U.S. AERIAL FORCE IN PHILIPPINES WITHIN 10 DAYS

Brilliant Exploits Over Manila Recounted by Naval Officer

ENEMY WAS SURPRISED

Daring Attacks on Clark, Iba And Nickolas Airfields Destroyed Foe's Air Arm

A staff officer of the Navy Air Arm attacking the Philippine area made the following statement with regard to the brilliant exploits of the First and Second Air Raid Units:

"When the War of Greater East Asia started, Japanese operations were pushed on in three large directions. One was to the Hawaiian naval base, the other to the Malay area and the third to the Philippines. In the Philippines were the enemy air bases lying nearest to Japan. Air raids by enemy planes on Japan from these bases were quite possible. It was a prerequisite for Japan to crush the enemy air strength in order to carry out the operations for reduction of the Philippines. Considering the location of the Philippines, it was absolutely necessary for this country to destroy the enemy air strength there which at the time of the outbreak of the War was about 300 planes

"Of the number, there were about 50 large planes of the Boeing B 17 and B 18 types, all the most up-to-date and strongest aircraft of America. They were brought over to the Philippines hurriedly from America just prior to the outbreak of the War. These strong planes were mainly apportioned at the Clark Field and Nickolas Field, especially the former where nearly 80 per cent of them were converged. It was up to Japan to smash them at one stroke.

Many Fighter Planes

"The distance of Clark Field from a Japanese air base and back was 1,000 kilometers. That enemy airfield also had many fighter planes. In order to effect the air annihilation warfare successfully the Japanese Navy had to send fighter planes over this long distance. Apart from bombers, it is not an easy task for bombers to carry out a trans-ocean attack. Considering the attack of Hawaii, the nocturnal flight also had to be planned. Officers of fighter plane corps had to cudgel their brains for the attack on the airfield. That memorable day of December 8 came at last. At a time when the attack of Hawaii was started by Japanese planes, there was a very dense fog infesting a Japanese naval air base. When morning dawned on the Japanese base, the fog still had not cleared. The American Forces in the Philippines were already told of the attack on Pearl Harbor by Japanese planes. The fog had lifted. Without a moment's delay, Japanese planes hopped off from the base when the sun was

(Continued on Page 2)

Today's Press Comments

Thursday, August, 13 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Recalling the Shanghai Incident

CHUGAI—Today is to be commemorated as the day when the disastrous incident in North China spread to Shanghai. Harking back to five years ago when the China Affair first broke out, today ushers in the 5th anniversary of the outbreak of the Affair. During these five years we observed many changes, phenomenal changes, to be sure, which have taken place within the spacious sphere of Greater East Asia. Particularly notable is the conspicuous change the whole city of Shanghai has undergone during these years. First, it is to be recalled that all the American and British influence has been entirely driven out of this metropolis, while, on the other hand, the National Government of China has been set up at Nanking and since then the metropolis has undergone remarkable changes politically, economically and socially. When these various changes are closely observed, one may readily realize the significance of the Shanghai incident. Truly the spreading of the conflict from North China to Shanghai was inevitable.

When the deplorable incident occurred in North China five years ago it was Japan's fundamental policy to settle it on the spot, thus preventing it from further spreading to other sectors in China. Unfortunately, however, China then showed no sincerity at all and was so arrogant and challenging in its attitude toward Japan that finally Japan was obliged to take up arms in order to ensure the safety of its garrisons in the region.

When we recall the Shanghai incident we should at the same time recall the brilliant exploits achieved by our Navy in the incident. Needless to say, the Japanese Army should also be given credit for having rendered many a distinguished service during the incident, but the exploits of the Imperial Navy's marines should be given more credit for achieving numberless brilliant feats in the incident.

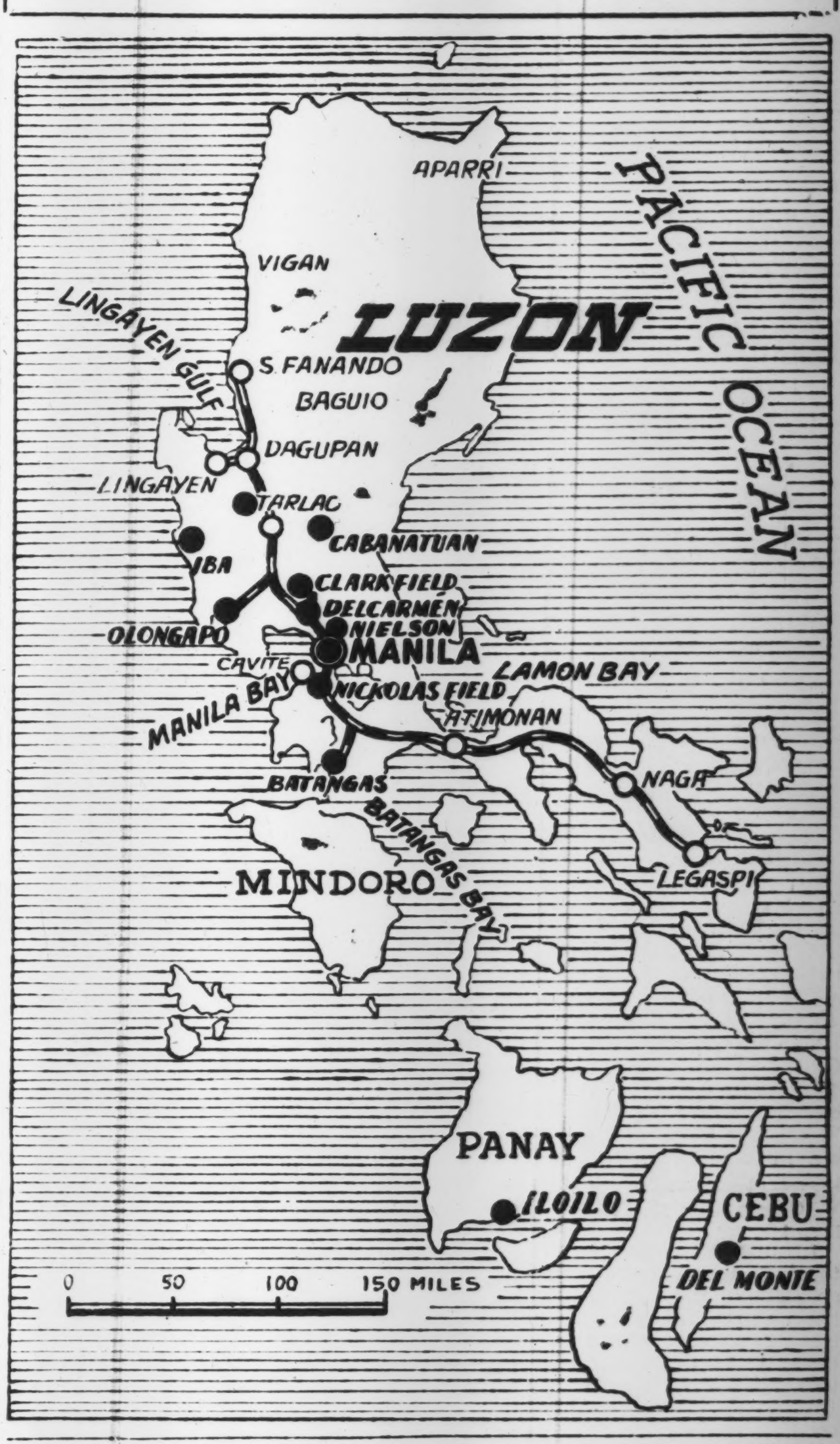
Since the outbreak of the current War of Greater East Asia the brilliant achievements of the Navy are so many and pronouncing that they need not be mentioned on each occasion. Why we should commemorate the Shanghai incident can be readily understood when thought is given to the fact that the current War of Greater East Asia was a direct offshoot of the incident. In commemoration of the Shanghai incident today, it behooves all the nationals of Japan to give their due consideration to the great significance it bears on the current War of Greater East Asia.

Violence in India

MIYAKO—The situation in India is becoming critical. Perhaps resorting to violence in order to crush the people of India cannot be helped from the British point of view

(Continued on Page 2)

Airfields Attacked by Navy Units



HOUSE OF COMMONS MAY MEET ON INDIA

Special Session in London to Allow Government to Act Seen Inevitable

Domei

ZURICH, August 11.—A session of the House of Commons to discuss the India problem appears inevitable in order to allow the Government to act in the nation's name, a London correspondent of the Basler Nachrichten reported today.

While approving the energetic attitude of the British authorities in India, the British public has no illusions regarding the seriousness of the situation and realizes that the vigorous measures taken by Britain represent a serious step backwards.

Information is lacking in London, however, as to the real extent of the rioting following the arrest of the Indian National Congress Party leaders.

Meanwhile, circles close to the Commons have asserted that only a small Socialist minority will attack the Government on the course it has taken in India even if the session is held; but that has not yet been decided.

The Daily Herald alone disapproving of the arrest, asserted in its editorial that the British war effort will suffer.

The News Chronicle said that Prime Minister Winston Churchill should address a letter to the Marquess of Linlithgow, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, assuring the latter of London's complete support, while the Daily Telegram declared that Whitehall ought never to undertake negotiations with the still free Indian Congress leaders concerning the civilian disobedience campaign.

Mrs. Nakamura Passes Away

Mrs. Ko Nakamura, who had been professor of the Tokyo Women's Higher Normal School, passed away on August 9 at the age of 64. Funeral services were held at her Nishi-Sugamo home on Wednesday. She was the widow of the late Professor Kichizo Nakamura of Waseda University, who was a celebrated playwright.

MURATA AIRS VIEWS ON NEW ORDER IN P.I.

Creation of Middle Class Seen Essential by Adviser to Army Administration

Domei

MANILA, August 11.—At his official residence commanding a view of Manila Bay, Shozo Murata, adviser to the Japanese Military Administration in the Philippines, set forth his views on political and economic conditions in the Archipelago.

In the beginning, Mr. Murata said there were many Filipinos who were convinced of American aid but now almost all of them are relying on Japan.

As all Filipinos are eagerly studying Japanese and ardently striving to understand Japan, Japanese residing here should set good examples, Mr. Murata said.

Of all the native inhabitants of the Southern Regions, Filipinos are on a high educational level, but it is astounding to see that they are ignorant of the history of the Philippine Islands, although familiar with things American, Mr. Murata declared.

Is it not surprising, he continued, that there are Philippine soldiers who are not informed on the present international situation? Americans taught Filipinos things American and nothing else.

No Middle Class Exists

Here in the Philippine Islands, Mr. Murata disclosed, the absence of a middle class is conspicuous. This being an agricultural country with no noticeable growth of commerce and industry, there exists no so-called Philippine middle class.

Filipinos and Spaniards in Manila who own land in agricultural districts live on their receipts, while the farming population assiduously cultivates the land year in and year out, Mr. Murata said.

Delivery of farm products and daily necessities and the financial market being looked after by Chinese merchants, Mr. Murata added, they may be said to comprise the middle class.

Absence of a steadfast middle class effects the healthy development of a country. Thanks to the middle class, Great Britain was able to assume leadership of the world for several hundred years, Mr. Mura-

(Continued on Page 2)

Emperor Hears of Feat Of First and Second Raiding Groups

LAUDED BY YAMAMOTO

Contingents Shot Down or Razed Enemy's Strength of Over 300 Planes

Wednesday was another red-letter day for the Imperial Navy Forces. For the Navy Ministry revealed that the exploits of the first and second air-raid units of the Navy air arm, which had been recognized by the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, had been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor.

The feats for which the two air-raid units have been honored were achieved at the opening stage of the War of Greater East Asia. Within a short space of 10 days from the beginning of the war, the units had brought about a complete collapse of the American air strength in the area of the Philippines.

Honorable mention of these highly distinguished services of the units was made by Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, under date of May 27, 1942.

Navy's Announcement

The Navy Ministry announcement, which was released at 3 p.m. on Wednesday, follows:

"It has been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor that a citation had been issued by the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet to the first and second air-raid units which within 10 days from the time the war started on December 8, 1941 destroyed completely the air forces of the United States in the area of the Philippines.

"The citation was as follows:

Issued to
The First Air-Raid Unit
The Second Air-Raid Unit

"Immediately after the war began on December 8, 1941 the units stormed the air strength of the enemy country of America at its base on Luzon Island.

"They had since engaged the enemy repeatedly in aerial combats. In 10 days they succeeded in annihilating the air strength of the enemy in the area of the Philippines.

"Throughout the action they gave cooperation to the Japanese Forces on the sea, thereby helping those forces to conduct their operations. The military services rendered by the units are recognized as being distinguished.

"A citation is hereby issued to the units.

May 27, 1942.

Isoroku Yamamoto,
Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet."

The Navy Ministry Wednesday gave the following account of the activities of the two air-raid units:

It was misty at the place at which the air-raid units were based on the day the war broke out. As soon as the mist lifted, the units went into action.

Turned to Manila

They turned to Manila and made a surprise attack on that enemy base. In this fighting they made short work of smashing about 100 enemy planes.

On December 10, that is two days after the beginning of the war, braving highly unfavorable weather conditions, they made a second assault on the enemy base of Manila. In this action they shot down or smashed more than 100 enemy planes.

On December 12 and 13 they accounted for more than 70 enemy planes.

Within a short space of 10 days from the beginning of the war the two valiant air-raid units downed, or smashed, set on fire a total of more than 300 enemy planes.

The fighter arm, according to a carefully prepared plan, effectuated daring attacks on the enemy.

On December 14, as soon as preparations were completed for the capture of a certain enemy base, a part of this arm delivered an attack on the base and was successful in wiping out what was left of the enemy air strength in the central

(Continued on Page 2)

BRILLIANT EXPLOITS OVER MANILA TOLD

(Continued From Page 1)

high.

"The air raid corps first made a sortie against the Clark and Iba airfields, the purpose being to deal a crushing blow at the outset of the battle to the enemy's armed strength of the Clark airfield which was the base of hostile air attack units. More than half of the enemy's air force at this airfield was found on the ground when the sortie was directed against it by the Imperial air raid corps. This considerably delighted us. We thought that the enemy air units, probably already having known the historical and decisive attack directed by the Imperial Navy and its Air Forces against Pearl Harbor, might have prepared in advance to strike at us or if not, to take to their heels. However, it was most fortunate that we found them still lying on the ground unawares. It is true that the enemy air forces have underestimated the real power of the Imperial Air Forces and thought it an easy task to deal a coup de grace to us instantly.

"On the first day when the Imperial air raid corps directed its sortie against the enemy air forces, the number of these enemy planes it shot down was given as 102, with the result that the enemy air units at both the Clark and Ibe airfields were completely annihilated. This wiping out of one-third of the enemy air forces in the Philippines at one stroke at the outset of the war contributed a great deal in facilitating the ensuing operations of the Imperial Forces in the country.

Attacked Nickolas Field

"On the following day, December 9, the visibility was exceedingly poor on account of the inclement weather. It was therefore unsuitable for the Imperial air raid corps to take any action on this day. However, just before the day was about to dawn our air raid corps directed a night attack against the Nickolas airfield, but it had to discontinue its action during the broad daylight.

"On December 10 the weather was found improving and so our air raid corps launched its second general attack against the whole of the Philippines. Having already raided the Clark and the Iba airfields, the objective of this second general attack was the different airfields near and around Manila. Surprise attacks were directed against such airfields as the Nickolas Field, Nielson, Camp Murphy, and Del Carmen. The Nickolas Field, together with the Clark Field, is one of the largest air bases in the Philippines and concentrated there were some 80 planes including fighter and scouting planes.

"Raiding the Nickolas Field and setting fire on the enemy's planes and hangars on the ground, the Imperial Air Raid Corps then extended its aerial operation to the Cavite naval port and dropped bombs on the enemy's destroyers, submarines and special service warships, which were all found anchored in the port. Of the bombs dropped by the air raid corps, six of them are said to have hit the mark. In this raid heavy damage was inflicted on the enemy's military establishments.

Encountered Bad Weather

"With 52 shot down and 54 destroyed, of the enemy planes, on this day, now two-thirds of the enemy air forces were annihilated. However, on the afternoon on this day the weather conditions at the air base of the Imperial Air Raid Corps suddenly changed for the worse and the ensuing heavy storm obstructed our visibility not a little. Under such bad weather, our air raid corps had to return to its base. Throughout the annihilation air raid of the Philippines there never was a time when we worried more than at this time. When we set out on a trans-ocean aerial raid in China the atmospheric pressure was as low as 720 milimeters, but this time even our fighter planes had to return across the ocean to their base, handicapped by poor visibility.

"Looking at the rain which was falling in torrents, I prayed for the safe return of all the planes.

"Presently, a plane of the air raid units returned. It was followed immediately by another.

"The occupants of the planes were drenched to the skin.

"One plane failed to return.

"I pondered over what had been achieved by the units, and realized more keenly than ever before what it means for an airman to put himself to intensive training in normal times.

"On December 11, the units suspended their operations to give them time to straighten out their affairs.

"On December 12, the units delivered a general attack on three occasions.

"They had planned to storm the airfields around Manila.

"There was a lowering sky over Manila and the surrounding country. The units gave up hope of blasting the airfields around Manila. Instead, they attacked Batangas, Iba, Olongapo, and Clark Field.

Smashed 33 Planes

"In these attacks they downed or smashed 33 enemy planes.

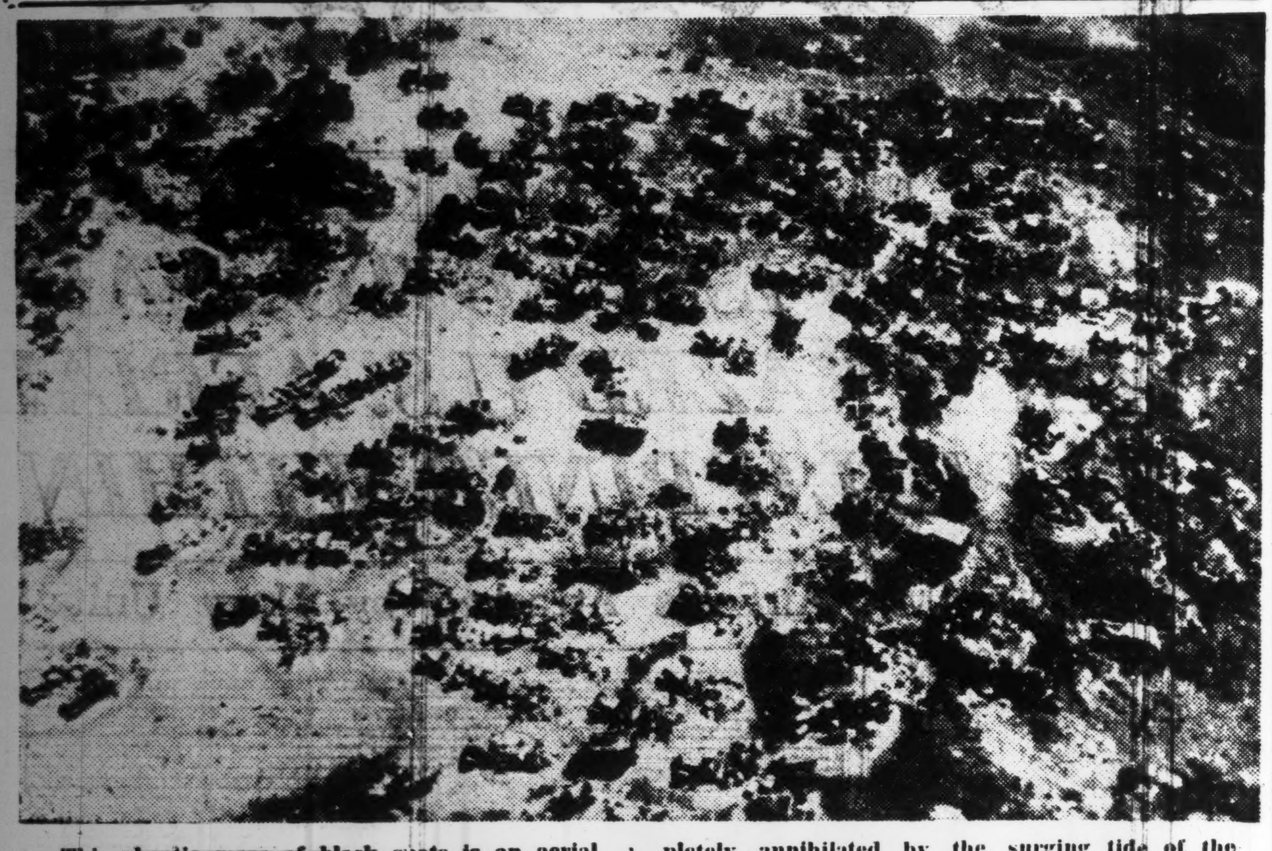
"The following day, that is, on December 13, they attacked the Philippines three times. They were met by only one enemy plane in these actions.

"On the sixth day after the start of the war and on the fourth day after the advance against the Philippines got under way, the entire enemy air strength in the Philippine area was destroyed for all practical purposes.

"These exploits of the air raid units decided the fate of the whole Philippine campaign.

"At the early stages of the Philippine campaign, Army units landed at Legasby and occupied the airfield at that place. A part of the Navy Air Force was based at that field."

Soviet Mechanized Corps Annihilated



This chaotic mass of black spots is an aerial photograph of a huge Soviet mechanized corps which was encircled, battered to pieces and completely annihilated by the surging tide of the furious German advance.

31 DEAD IN BOMBAY, HUNDREDS INJURED

(Continued From Page 1)

larger.

Strikes Also Spreading

As the arrest of the leaders and members of the National Congress Party has increased, strikes are also spreading. In Bengal province, where some 80 per cent of war industry plants of India are located, the All India Commercial League composed of 78 commercial unions declared their support of the Congress Party, while the American Chamber of Commerce announced its opposition to the Congress Party.

In Washington official circles, views are said to be divided regarding the British attitude toward India, but generally it is agreed that the Indian situation is regrettable and is a serious obstacle to the execution of the war.

The British Government and the United States, both fighting for their "democracy" and "freedom," are clearly manifesting their imperialism as regards India, and Britain is facing the loss of India.

Currie Confers With Viceroy

Domei

LISBON, August 11.—Apparently to study measures to cope with the crucial situation in India, Dr. Lauchlin Currie, special envoy of President Roosevelt, who arrived in New Delhi from Chungking on Sunday, today conferred lengthily with Lord Linlithgow, Viceroy of India, according to New Delhi dispatches received here.

To Use Drastic Measures

Domei

LISBON, August 11.—Sir Robert Lumley, Governor of Bombay Province, in a radio broadcast, has strongly warned the Indian people that British authorities will not hesitate to resort to the most drastic measures to thoroughly crush anti-British activities, according to reports received here today.

Citing that strikes, stoning of British soldiers and other anti-British activities have resulted in an exceedingly grave situation, Sir Robert said the Government is determined to take the strongest measures to prevent further demonstrations.

British troops have already been ordered to take positive measures whenever they deem it necessary, he said.

Regret Arrest of Indians

Domei

LISBON, August 11.—Shattering their silence as to the Indian situation, the Chungking press Tuesday morning unanimously expressed disappointment as well as regret over the outbreak of large-scale anti-British disorders throughout India.

The Central Daily News, official organ of the Chungking Regime, regretted that arrests of Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Abul Kalam Azad, leaders of the Congress Party, have resulted in an aggravation of Anglo-Indian relations at the present juncture as it has a serious bearing upon the development of the present war.

Whatever might be the reason, the fact that the Allies should lose the support of the Indians in the present crisis means a failure, the editorial said.

One should bear in mind that the Indians for the past 20 years have been fighting for their liberty under the recently arrested leaders, the newspaper recalled. Should the situation in India tend to grow from bad to worse, the entire war situation cannot help but be affected by it, the editorial concluded.

The oppressive measures adopted by the Indian Government have served only to strengthen the Indians' antagonism against the Britons, without offering any means for the solution of the present difficult situation, the Yi Shih Pao declared in Kunming. The claim for independence by the Indians was not contrary toward the war aims of the Allies. The acceptance of the demands of the Indian people was the natural responsibility of the British Government, asserted the Kuo Min Kung Pao.

The paper firmly believes that wise British and American statesmen should not lose sight of the main principles of the Atlantic Charter.

Huge Prize in Arms Seized by Japanese In Hopeh Campaigns

Domei

SHIHMUN, August 12.—War results of Japanese Forces in East and West Hopeh in the course of mopping-up campaigns in Hopeh Province during July, are reported to include the capture of 13 trench mortars, seven light machine-guns, 738 rifles, 274 revolvers, nine automatic rifles, 1,450 hand-grenades and quantities of ammunition and other war materials. In the course of July campaigns, the Japanese Expeditionary Forces annihilated more than 44,000 enemy troops in 316 encounters, it was further reported.

CITATION IS ISSUED TO NAVY AIR UNIT

(Continued from Page 1)

part of the area of the Philippines.

Composite War Results

Composite war results of the First and Second Air-Raid Units were made public as follows by the Navy Ministry:

	Nos. of planes shot down	Nos. of planes destroyed	Enemy airfields
Dec. 8	25 (1 large plane)	77 (45 large & small planes)	Iba and Clark Field
Dec. 10	52	54 (12 large planes)	Airfields around Manila
Dec. 12	8	25	Batangas, Iba, Olongapo, Clark Field
Dec. 13	1	44	Nickolas Field, Del Carmen, Cabanatuan
Dec. 15	—	3	Nickolas Field
Dec. 18	—	2	Iloilo
Dec. 19	6	5	Del Monte
Total	92	210	
Grand total	302		

The fighter arm, besides participating in the air attacks on the enemy, devastated enemy naval and merchant vessels, and military establishments in the area of Manila Bay.

Furthermore it cooperated with the sea-plane units in patrolling a wide space on the sea.

Murata Airs Views On New Order in P.I.

(Continued from Page 1)

ta pointed out.

Japan is powerful because of its vigorous and plucky middle class, so in order to put the Philippine Islands on a firm basis, the creation of a leading middle class is vitally necessary, declared Mr. Murata.

In this connection, he pointed out that arrangements should be made so that the farming population may be able to make a living on a higher scale.

First of all, Mr. Murata said, incomes of peasants have to be bigger, so efforts are being made to increase the output of rice, under the guidance of Japanese experts.

With an increase in the rice output, the level of the living conditions of peasants will be elevated, Mr. Murata said.

Peasants whose incomes are meager are not thrifty as shown by their bank deposits. Americans have made Filipinos spendthrifts by sending plenty of commodities from the United States, according to Mr. Murata.

American administration has not been beneficial to Philippine nationals, although Americans appear to think that their administration was good, simply because of the introduction of a parliamentary system and the like, Mr. Murata added.

Filipinos being Asiatics, they were not satisfied with the introduction of the "Washington formalities," at least internally, Mr. Murata declared.

Would Transfer Duties

From Chinese merchants, he pointed out, matters relative to delivery of commodities have to be transferred to Filipinos.

As it is not feasible for Japanese to deal with matters in every line, Chinese merchants should be utilized to a certain extent, he added.

It is only natural, he continued, that Chinese merchants, who are not hostile to us but who desire to render services for the newly-born Philippine Islands, should be employed.

With the exception of some peasants and native inhabitants in out-of-the-way districts, Filipinos are comparatively well educated and they are accustomed to high living, so there is no doubt that they feel ill at ease under the existing state of affairs owing to shortage of commodities, Mr. Murata said.

He added that as Japan is at war with the United States and Great Britain for liberation of Asiatics, those in the Co-Prosperity Sphere should render services according to their power.

In appreciation of a proverb "Good medicine tastes bitter," Mr. Murata concluded, Filipinos should make strenuous efforts for the establishment of new Philippine Islands.

SPOKESMAN DERIDES ALLIED PROPAGANDA

(Continued from Page 1)

Tribune quickly realized the true meaning of the Navy announcement and warned the public when it said that 'Eight solid months of defeat, defeat and pure defeat and defensive strategy have been broken at last. At the moment, the most important thing is not whether this American offensive succeeds or fails but the fact that it is an attack.'

King Admits Losses

"Thus, having prepared their public for the disagreeable announcement of defeat, Admiral Ernest J. King, Chief of Naval Operations on August 10, topped the various comments and propaganda stories by saying in his announcement that 'The enemy has counter-attacked with rapidity and vigor. Heavy fighting is still in progress. We have at least one cruiser sunk and two cruisers, two destroyers and one transport damaged. Information as to the extent of the damage afflicted by the enemy is incomplete.'

"The fact that the damage was not limited to such a small number of United States ships was hinted by Admiral King when he said in the same statement that, 'it should be understood that the operations now under way is one of the most complicated and difficult in warfare. Considerable losses such as are inherent in any offensive operations must be expected.'

"Such is the reality of the 'offensive', which the Anglo-American Governments and fighting services make much of. It may be an offensive in the sense of propaganda but not in the battlefield. Our conception of offensive is an 'offense' initiated and completely won."

Asked by a correspondent, after the foregoing statement was made, if Japan, which is at the gate of India, would intervene in some way or other, if the British might succeed in subduing the current revolt of the Indians, the Spokesman stated, "That is a matter which should be decided by the strategy of the whole war."

NEW MARRIAGE BUREAU TO BE OPENED IN TOKYO

Step Decided by Industrial Agency to Help Workers Find Suitable Brides

To help young industrial workers engaged in wartime production to find suitable brides the Tokyo Industrial Patriotic Association has decided to open a marriage consultation bureau at its office in Kudan, according to Domei.

The bureau, which will be under the charge of Mrs. Tome Shiraki, will find brides, and following marriage ceremonies, look for houses for newly-weds, and undertake to settle various household difficulties.

The management of the association believes that the new bureau will be able to "hit two birds with one stone" by helping to solve the population problem and by encouraging young industrial workers to settle down.

EX-LEADERS OF N.E.I. DISCLAIM ALL GUILT

Former Governor and General Poorten, Now Interned, Had Relied on Allies

A. W. L. Tjarda van Starkenborgh Stachouwer, former Governor-General of the Netherlands East Indies, and General H. Ter Poorten, ex-Commander-in-Chief of the Dutch forces in the Netherlands East Indies, both interned in the detention camp in Batavia, in the course of an interview with the Miyako's correspondent, Ken Suzuki, revealed that they disclaimed any responsibility for the defeat, nor had they been following any fixed policy. Moreover, they evidenced no shame whatever in these regards. When pressed by the correspondent on this point, they cunningly stated that "it is because of differences in views" between them and the Japanese.

The former Governor-General and General Ter Poorten, together with other leading officials of the former Dutch East Indies Government, are accommodated in a house located in special quarters of the detention camp, according to the correspondent's report on Tuesday.

Lauds Good Treatment

When asked how he liked the life in the detention camp, van Starkenborgh Stachouwer stated:

"At present, an extraordinarily great event is taking place in the world. Therefore, the personal sentiment of an individual is of no importance. However, I should say that the treatment which the Japanese are according us is quite considerate."

In reply to the question as to why he led the colony under his jurisdiction to a war against Japan, the ex-Governor-General declared that he did it simply according to the order of the Dutch Government.

Had Trusted Allies

The correspondent then turned to General Ter Poorten to ask if he had been confident that the Dutch East Indies Army would prove victorious. To this question, the ex-Commander said:

"We placed reliance upon the support of America and Britain. I did not believe that the Netherlands East Indies would be victorious against Japan single-handed."

"Do you hold yourself responsible for the defeat of the Dutch forces?" asked the Miyako's reporter.

To this question, the General made an evasive statement by saying that he had acted simply according to the orders of his superiors.

Asked about his impressions of the Imperial Japanese Forces, the General remarked:

"I was greatly surprised at the excellent arms possessed by the Japanese Forces, their dexterity in landing operations, and the closeness of communications with the rear."

AMERICA TO PROHIBIT WHISKY MANUFACTURE

190 Breweries to Be Turned Into Plants for Industrial Alcohol

America will again prohibit the manufacture of whisky, according to a Washington dispatch quoted in a Buenos Aires special to the Nichi Nichi.

Effective November, the United States War Production Board will prohibit the manufacture of whisky and will turn 190 breweries throughout the country into plants for the manufacture of industrial alcohol for military use.

The dispatch further reveals that in order to cover the deficiency of copper, steel and other metals, the American authorities are planning to collect copper statues, cannons and other historical relics from parks and museums throughout the country.

Batavia Expecting 1,500 Japanese Arrivals By End of This Year; City Is Flourishing

Domei

BATAVIA, August 11.—Approximately 1,500 Japanese are expected to come to Batavia alone by the end of 1942, according to an estimate by the municipal authorities.

In anticipation of their coming, various facilities are being hastily established in the city, including a primary school which will be opened in April, 1943, at the latest.

The present city population has far exceeded the pre-war number of 600,000, and the citizens are eagerly cooperating with the Japanese in municipal reconstruction work.

Since the arrival of prominent Japanese connected with reconstruction projects, things Japanese are conspicuously in evidence within the city. For instance, many signboards in the Chinese quarters, as well as in the Dutch quarters, have been written over with Japanese dishes such as Sukiyaki and Sushi have appeared on the main streets.

War refugees and unemployed, the number of which increased considerably immediately after the fall of Batavia, have been absorbed by reopened native factories and shops, and also by the newly-established branches of Japanese business firms and banks. The municipal authorities are working hard to prevent concentration of population from elsewhere in the city where more jobs are available now.

Dutch residents, estimated at 60,000, have lost their false pride as a consequence of the war, and an increasing number of them is volunteering to cooperate with the Japanese for reconstruction of the city.

The city transportation facilities are working smoothly, while the water mains under the city's management and electricity and gas facilities under the management of private companies, are doing normal business.

Hotels, including the famous Des Indes, are doing flourishing business under Japanese supervision.

Imminent Fall Of Stalingrad Imperils Reds

(Continued from Page 1)

blasting highways, bridges and power generation stations so as to prevent their use by German forces, as British intelligence indicated that the fate of Marshal Simeon Timoshenko would be decided within a few days.

Meanwhile, observers expressed belief on the basis of war dispatches that Marshal Timoshenko, realizing the futility of attempting to check further German inroads into the Caucasus, has decided to shift his men to the defense of Stalingrad.

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 11.—Lieut.-General Forrest Bradley, President Roosevelt's special envoy, has denied in a press interview in Moscow that he has been sent to the Soviet capital to discuss the formation of a second front, it is reported here.

The American envoy stated that his mission solely was concerned with the problem of transporting war supplies from the United States to the U.S.S.R. He revealed that he has conferred four times with Soviet military authorities, but that discussions have not touched on the question of the transportation of war materials to the Soviet Union from Britain.

He declared that he presented President Roosevelt's personal message to Soviet Premier Josef Stalin on Monday.

Domei

LISBON, August 11.—German mechanized units after reducing Armavir, a strategic point of the enemy in Kuban sector, rapidly advanced southward and occupied Tcherkesk, approximately 100 kilometers south of Armavir, according to a reliable but unconfirmed report received here today.

Meanwhile, the Soviet High Command has confirmed that a furious battle is still raging between the German and Red forces in the Tcherkesk areas.

It is believed that the German forces will use Tcherkesk as an advantageous position to pierce the Caucasus ranges, the report added.

More Allied Ships Sunk

Domei

BERLIN, August 11.—The sinking of 13 enemy vessels totalling 86,231 gross tons, as well as one destroyer, in the course of the past three days, was announced today in a special war bulletin issued by the German Supreme Command. The announcement added that an additional 10 vessels totalling 48,000 tons and one enemy destroyer were damaged.

From the Fuehrer's headquarters, another special bulletin revealed details of the spectacular successes. According to the announcement, a strongly protected enemy convoy bound for England was intercepted by German submarine patrols.

Although frequently placed at a disadvantage because of poor visibility, German U-boats continued day and night attacks on the convoy, according to the announcement.

Six ships of this convoy totalling 41,000 tons and one destroyer were sunk, while seven other vessels were torpedoed. The communique added that the loss of a large portion of these ships may be expected.

Turning to other spheres of action, the communique declared that the enemy lost off the American and West African coasts several large ships totalling 45,231 gross tons, while three other ships and one destroyer were damaged by torpedo hits.

Shanghai Will Fete Outbreak Of '37 Incident

(Continued from Page 1)

I ordered him to "hold out for a while, cannot send aid immediately." Finally, the time came when the Kikuta Unit was completely out of ammunition. Lieutenant Kikuta made up his mind. Seeing a lull in the enemy attack, he shouted "follow me!" and swinging his sword, plunged into the enemy. Many enemy soldiers were killed, but the odds were too great. Lieutenant Kikuta, Third-Class Warrant Officer Kuwahara and the remaining men of the Kikuta Unit were killed in heroic action.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

And the hate borne against Britain, which has been increasing through the years cannot be wiped away by inviting more hate. Especially the arrest and imprisonment of Gandhi, the object of Indian veneration, is like pouring oil to the fire of Indian agitation, and no great amount of imagination is needed to foresee the flame of anti-Britishism burning more furiously and in greater force throughout India. There is no room for doubt that the people of India will bring all their formidable strength to bear and succeed in driving out the British exploiter.

Cut in Government Personnel

MIYAKO—The simplification of administration and the reduction in government personnel have been made complete by the announcement that the treatment of government workers will be improved. The simplification of administration is a demand of the times, and the cut in government personnel is a natural result of the War of Greater East Asia.

But these important improvements would not be of any meaning if the treatment of government workers were not improved. Official circles fully understand the government's great decision, and every individual, must give his utmost in carrying out his duty.

Those who lose their positions as a result of the cut in personnel must realize that this is a necessary sacrifice. And that this is being done so that there will be enough capable men to take an active part in the building of Greater East Asia. They must realize this, and in harmony with the idea that everyone must work, they must be more than ever determined to do their best at their new posts and in doing so answer the Imperial Grace bestowed upon them.

CLASHES SPREADING ALL OVER IN INDIA

Uprisings Starting From Bombay Extending to West Coast And Threaten East

Special to the Asahi

SHANGHAI, August 11.—Clashes between the British authorities and the Indian populace are now going on all over India, dispatches received here today declared.

The Indian uprisings, started at Bombay, have spread all along the western coast and now threaten to extend to the east. At Calcutta, which has already shared the keen anti-British atmosphere, many cotton factory girls have gone on strike. Stores are unopened, the dispatch also revealed.

At Poona where Mahatma Gandhi is imprisoned, a great surge of people is seen toward Aga Khan's Palace, the temporary prison for the Indian leader. The police, to stop the demonstration march, are becoming involved in clashes with the latter.

An urgent meeting of college students was called in an open field around the town to discuss measures to save their hero, the Mahatma. The result was a saguine skirmish between the students and the police, and both sides suffered many casualties. The police chief is said to have been seriously injured in the clash, the reports said.

The Bombay Government it is reported, dispatched large forces of police and soldiers to suppress demonstrations in and around the city. These armed forces fired at the masses 10 times on Monday alone. On Sunday, the day of the Mahatma's arrest, eight of the citizens were shot to death and 150 seriously injured. The casualties in the same city on Monday added up to 11 deaths and 49 injured. The number of the injured policemen reached 91, it was reliably reported.

General Strike Foretold

The strikes at factories are gradually spreading, which indicates the near coming of the general strike at all factories in India. All telephone and telegraph communications in nearly all provinces have been cut. A police station in a northern suburb of Bombay was burned by an indignant Indian group on Monday afternoon. Military trains and other establishments are stoned.

Under this disturbed state, a Transocean dispatch from Saigon disclosed, the British authorities have enforced martial law in many important cities in the country.

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NOVELIST DESCRIBES THE BANDA ISLANDS

Pictures Visit to Old Dutch Castle in Group Now Occupied by Japanese

The Banda Islands, lying south of the Moluccas groups, are described in the August issue of the monthly "Nippon Hyoron" by Mosuke Mamiya, a noted novelist, who as a member of the press section of an Imperial Navy Force operating in the southern Pacific accompanied the Japanese Naval Landing party which occupied the islands.

Leaving a certain base one afternoon, Mr. Mamiya reveals, he, accompanying a landing force, sailed for the islands against a fairly strong southwestern wind, which soon subsided when the islands of Amboina and Ceram went out of sight. The tropical sea was as calm as could be. Save a few white sails of what apparently was the native inhabitants' small boats, seen far away, there was nothing to prevent the party's view of an open sea clear to the horizon.

They approached Banda Neira, a most prominent component of the Banda group, when a new moon, as thin as the blade of a sickle, was about to go down. The sea around shone dark-blue under the sinking moon, and Banda Neira Island itself could be recognized dimly. After taking supper at 4 p.m., all on board the ship started preparing for the landing under a strict light control.

Armed Units Land First

The landing was first realized by a group of armed men, from whom a report soon came telling of their safe arrival, when dawn was gradually breaking. Then the ship moved on and anchored close to Banda Neira, with one side toward the island of Banda Lontar. The first attractive sight was the finely shaped Mt. Gunung Api, which towered beyond Neira, its top hidden in the clouds.

Banda Neira harbor, now in full view, was far from being called a good haven, as alleged by some guide books. Mr. Mamiya here confessed that he now cannot believe all that is said in the so-called guide books especially when the place in question is out of the common traveler's courses.

There is, in the whole group of the Banda Islands, no harbor to be called as such in the proper sense of the word. But one will easily be led to think that there are at least some good harbors as the formation of the group, when seen on the map, is apt to cause such a hallucination. The ship moved further and those on board now could enjoy the exquisite sight of coral-reefs surrounding the island, reflected in variegated colors on the waters. The sight, as later learned, is as equally noted as the similar view around the coast of Amboina Island, called the "park under the sea."

The writer, accompanied by some fellow scribes, landed on the port of Neira soon afterwards. The town was crowded with stuccoed houses shining white in the morning sun. Almost as soon as the company set foot on the ground, a fierce squall came on. The party took shelter under the caves of a closed shop, when a few Chinese merchants approached them and began offering, with all possible courtesies they could make, beer or tea free of charge. The offer was declined rather flatly, but their flattery, Mr. Mamiya thought, was enough to remind the visitors of the expansive sphere of the Chinese merchants in the Southern Regions.

Neira Well Off

The town of Neira was found generally inhabited by well-off people composed of Indonesians, Arabians, Netherlanders and Chinese, as well as those of mixed-blood. The visiting party, in a suburb of the town, called at an Indonesian's shop to buy some fruit, with which the island is known. The fruit was not found in the shop. The kind-hearted shopkeeper, however, did not discourage the visitors on the spot. He ran to a nearby house to fetch the fruit for them. Meanwhile, the other men in the shop treated the visitors to tea. On leaving the house, the party offered to pay for the tea service, but they would not accept it.

The town population largely subsists on the trade of the aromatic plants, the abundance of which, this and the other islands belonging to the same group is noted, most especially in the island of Banda Lontar. At the town of Banda Neira, alone, the amount of the annual trading of the spice was said to reach 18,000 tons. This, together with the trading of fruit coming up to 72,000 tons, brings a lumpy sum of money into the inhabitants' pockets every year.

Another thing the visitors noticed in the island was that there were seen many women on the streets. That was rather an exceptional case with other regions which saw a sudden landing of forces. The fact well demonstrated the generosity of the inhabitants.

The half-ruined castle found to the southwest of Neira Town is believed to have been built by a Netherlander in 1611 during the Portuguese rule of the island. That the castle was not completed in that year but perfected by 1678 was judged from some old documents and the inscriptions left on the castle walls. The old castle, called Belgica, stands on a hill, reached by stone steps.

Explore Castle Interior

The ground encircling the castle walls with a width of about two yards, is punctuated at regular intervals with loopholes clearly observable amidst full-grown grass which covered the whole ground and in between the flat stones laid inside the walls. The castle structure made up partly of stone and partly of wood, remained in its outline, was entered at the front gate left open at the top end of the stone steps. The wooden doors of the gate, found much decayed, carried scribblings inscribed in irregular manner by many visitors of the place. Mr. Mamiya and his party searched in vain for any Japanese writing among the scribblings.

Inside the castle, the visitors found about six stone rooms with windows opening outside, the rooms forming a hextagonal space. They were all vacant rooms with nothing to tell of the old-day occupants. The whole desolate scene only enhanced some weirdness which seemed to attack the visitors from corners of the musty rooms. There was a small square enclosure of stone in one of the rooms, which the guide explained to be the entrance of a hollow passage leading God knows where.

The Banda group is supposed to have a few other castles beside this Belgica, all of which are said to be not even as half perfect as the former one.

The visitors, after enjoying the full view of the sea seen just below and clearly eying the sight of the Japanese destroyer, the only remarkable ship found in the neighborhood expanse of water, descended the hill, their hearts full of thoughts about the ancient days in which the castle was seen with full splendor.

Jotted Down at Timor

Mr. Mamiya's account abruptly stops here, before going into some narration of the history of the islands. He says in a parenthetical way, "These words I hurriedly jotted down at Delhi, Timor Island, where I proceeded soon after the visit of Banda Islands. Just when I wrote so far, the house in which the writing was being done was suddenly subjected to a terrific machine-gunning by some enemy plane. The window near my room was shot through, which caused a few clods of earth to drop on my manuscripts. I was obliged to stop the writing."

The author, then, apparently the next day, resuming his pen, added some passages chiefly on the history of the Banda Islands.

The word Banda, he says, means "a tree bearing gold." The name was first given by an Asiatic, long before the islands were made the rival ground among Netherlanders, Spaniards and a few other European sea-faring nations, it is put down in a Netherlander's record. Banda Neira, the best known among the group with its fine crops of spicy plants and fine coral-reef scenery, first attracted the European navigators around the early 16th century.

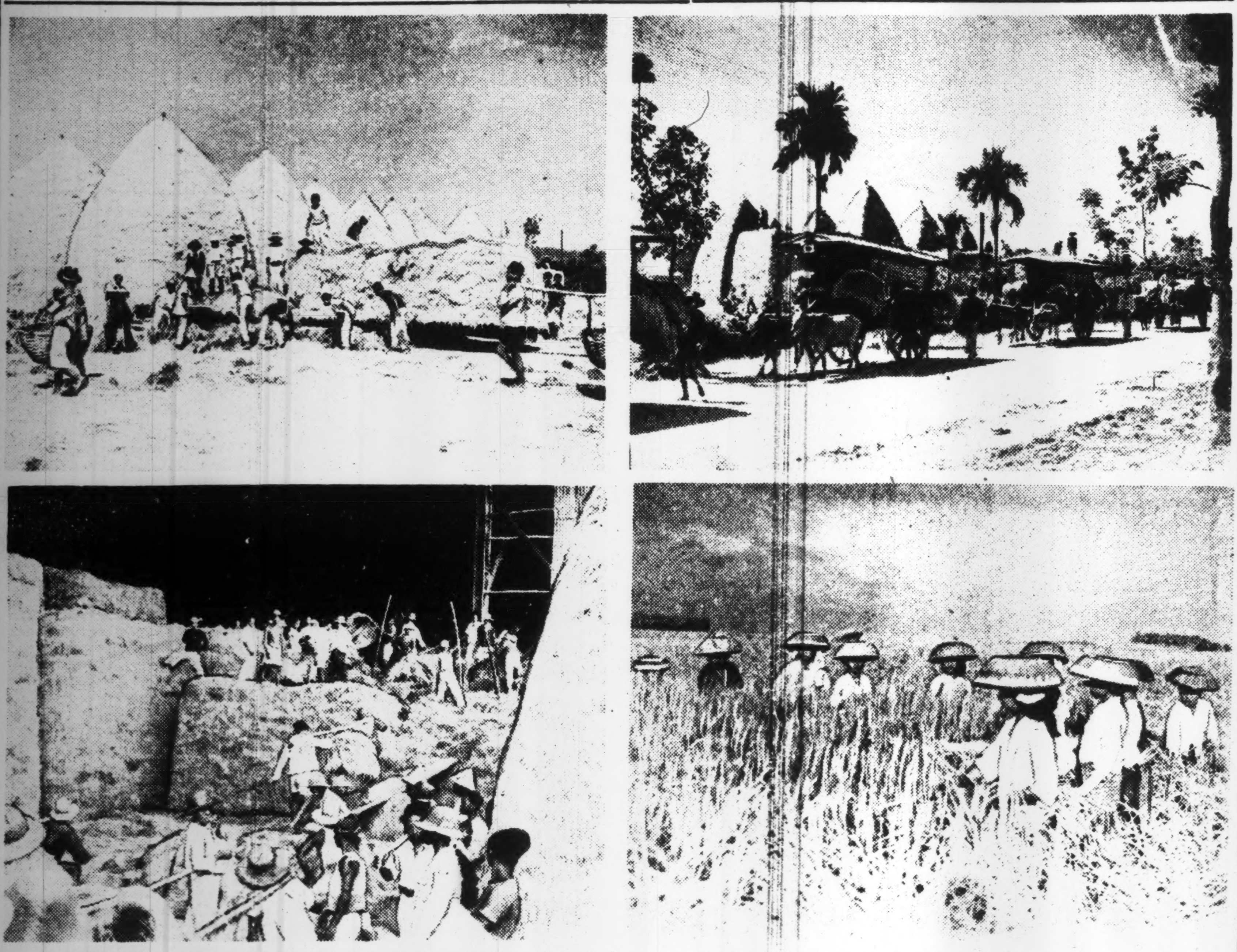
Italian First Visitor

In 1506, Banda Neira was first surprised with the European visitor of an Italian. Another Italian came to the same island a few years later. Both, with their boats loaded with aromatic plants, sailed back to their mother country, it is believed.

The first visitor from Portugal, once the most influential sea Power in Europe, came, according to the historic records, around 1509 in the person of Alfonso da Albuquerque, which is supposed to have been realized after a series of difficulties because of the unfamiliarity of the crew of his ship with the sea in the neighborhood.

It was at least 90 years afterward, as agreed among the historians, that the Netherlands extended her hands for the first time to the same island. An authentic record kept by the Netherlands authorities claims that the first Netherlands ship to reach Banda Neira was led by Jacob van Heemskerck on March 15, 1599. The record adds that the island at that time was already found with many Arabians. The shrewd Netherlands, rather a late comer to the place, extended her influence deeply in the whole area. They successfully expelled all other countries' claims and their influence lasted in some way or other till the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Java Blessed by Bountiful Rice Harvest



Top left: Harvested rice being dried in the sun in Java, one of the world's great storehouses of natural wealth. Top right: Endless lines of ox carts carrying harvested rice to the mills. As in Japan, rice is the main staple in Java. Bottom left: Workers carrying the harvested rice to the mills. Bottom right: Workers in the paddies.

Japanese Women in Philippines Resume Normal Life as Peace Returns to Islands

The close cooperation among the Japanese women residents in the Philippines during and after the war was recently revealed by an Asahi correspondent who returned from Manila.

With the outbreak of the war, the Japanese women residents in Baguio numbering some 300 were interned in the Japanese primary school there. For the two weeks prior to the victorious entry of the Japanese Army, these women internees organized themselves into various corps such as the Mess Corps, the Cleaning Corps, and the First Aid Corps, in order to carry on the daily routine in good order and with perfect discipline. Four babies were safely born under the care of the First Aid Corps. Now they have all returned to their former homes and are eagerly growing vegetables to supply them to the Japanese soldiers.

In the south of Manila, the Japanese women residents took the responsibility of cooking for the Japanese soldiers during the battle in order to relieve them of the worry for food. After the occupation of the city of Manila by the Japanese Army, the hotels and department stores are being run by the Japanese. Some women are seen working in hotels, and in stores while the others are working as members of the Army Pacification Corps.

Various women's associations were some time ago merged with the Nippon Women's Association for the purpose of strengthening the training of the members and of encouraging their service to the country. The members of the same society have expressed their wish to give proper guidance to the new-comers.

Regulations Announced

Domei

MANILA, August 8.—The Japanese Military Administration in the Philippines yesterday issued an order announcing regulations restricting travel within the Islands, it was learned today. The new regulations, which are applicable to general travellers except those who travel for military purposes, provide:

1. Those to be permitted to travel from the Philippines overseas shall correspond to the following:

(a) Those whose purpose is recognized, justified and necessary.

(b) Those with authentic references who have been recognized not harmful from the peace preservation and anti-espionage standpoints and who are recognized as sufficiently supplied with travelling expenses.

(c) Those who have sworn that they will not resort to any anti-Japanese actions at their destinations as well as in the course of travelling.

2. Those under 14 years of age shall be accompanied by adults.

The regulations also restrict the passage of ordinary travellers by ship or aircraft to Manila and Davao.

TETSUGORO WAKIMIZU SUCCUMBS AT AGE OF 76

Was Professor Emeritus of Imperial University and Authority on Geology

Dr. Tetsugoro Wakimizu, Professor Emeritus of Tokyo Imperial University, died of heart disease at 12:40 a.m. Monday at his residence at Omori, Tokyo, reports the Nichi Nichi.

He was 76 years old.

After graduating from the Geological Course of the Tokyo Imperial University in 1893, he successively filled the posts of professorship at the Tokyo Imperial University, the Tokyo Higher Normal School, and the Tokyo Women's Higher Normal School. He was an authority on geology.

CHINA REVENUE BOOSTED

Trade Between Shanghai and South Seas Shows Increase

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, August 12.—Marking the rapid advent of prosperity in the Greater East Asia Sphere, the customs revenue of China has increased considerably as a result of readjustments made in customs administration by the competent authorities.

Many customs houses have been reestablished in Nanking and various places in South China, while the trade between Shanghai and the South Seas has also been growing in volume.

KATSUTA-GUSTILLO FIGHT EXPECTED AS HUMDINGER

10-Round Fisticuffs Tagged for 4:30 p.m. Tomorrow at Hibiya Park

Minoru Katsuta versus "Baby" Gustillo will headline the fight-card scheduled for Thursday night starting at 4:30 p.m. at the Hibiya park amphitheater. The Katsuta-Gustillo ten-round go is expected to provide fight fans with the best scrape in recent months.

Katsuta, pride of the Chuo stable will be engaging in his fourth match since turning pro following graduation from Senshu University. He has yet to taste defeat and has scored victories over such top-notch scrappers as Soldier Takeshi Sasazaki.

"Baby" Gustillo of Manila has already shown his mettle in several fights here. A good boxer and a willing mixer he always gives the fans the run for their money.

Preliminary fights will get under way at 4:30 p.m.

BRIGHT RICE PRODUCTION TO BRING MANY BENEFITS

Shipping to Get Relief as Imports Will Not Have to Be Made

The bright prospects for Japan's rice output this year will not only bring to the Japanese people a sense of self-sufficiency in their "daily bread" but will result in relieving the over-worked shipping facilities, the Chugai Shogyo stated yesterday evening.

In this connection, it is recalled that Agriculture Minister Hiroya Ino's recent report revealed that this year's rice crop appeared exceedingly good because of favorable weather.

"As rice production in Japan will increase," the journal asserted, "the Japanese people may not have to look to the outside world for rice."

"Consequently," the paper continued, "shipping space which has hitherto been employed for importing rice can be turned over for other purposes."

All this means, the journal said that a much larger amount of important raw materials will be brought to Japan from the southern regions, thereby giving a favorable effect to Japan's enterprising circles.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS CONTINUE SERVICE

Chief of Medical Affairs Miki Extols Nobility of These Men

The nobility of the wounded soldiers in endeavoring to serve the country even in their wounded state and the need of the nation's support and cooperation toward enhancing their spirit and helping the military hospitals which are striving to fulfill their desire to serve the nation behind the front has been stressed by Surgeon-Lieutenant-General Yoshihide Miki, Chief of the Medical Affairs Bureau of the War Office. His remarks regarding the wounded soldiers were to the following effect:

Notwithstanding the meritorious services already given at the front, the wounded soldiers are striving to conquer their wounds and illnesses and regain their strength as soon as possible so that they may serve again at the front. To fulfill this aim, they are ever endeavoring to cultivate their military spirit and train themselves spiritually and physically. This effort of theirs, we must say, is nobility itself. It is the pride of the country and the inspiration of the nation.

"I feel that we should give fullest support and cooperation so that they may fulfill their aim.

"Then, there are the more unfortunate ones who are so severely wounded that they will never be able to go again to the front. Despite their disabled bodies, they are giving whatever they can behind the front services as industrial workers, teachers, and in other fields. This is truly a noble and admirable spirit.

"I do not say this from the simple reason that there should be no idle ones during this Holy War. It is a problem of the spirit. Their ability may not be comparable to that of the sound and healthy, but their spirit is the same as that which they had when they were charging through the hail of bullets, resolved to destroy the enemy at all cost. Herein lies their nobility that cannot be compared to anything.

"It is our duty to let them become the chain binding spiritually the heroes on the front and the people behind the front. It is to this end that the military hospitals are giving the patients a preparatory vocational training combined with spiritual training which serves the double purpose of restoring their physical and spiritual strength. This is a unique feature of our military hospitals.

"We ask the entire nation to give us full support and cooperation in our endeavors, which, no doubt, will eventually turn to become the motive power of accomplishing our aim in this Holy War."

Wounded Cut Wood

The trees in the forest fall one after the other, emitting a fragrant scent of the deep-green leaves. The wounded soldiers have risen from their sick bed and are working to increase the "behind the gun" production. Walking on artificial legs and swinging their wounded arms, they are participating in charcoal-making.

The hospital life of these heroes, who are suppressing their strong desire to serve again in the scorching battlefields, and who are patiently waiting for that day to come, is not a easy one as is commonly thought. They are busy in preparing themselves for such fields as printing, pottery making, short hand, carpentry, farming, and others according to the individual's capability.

The wounded heroes who have gone directly to the forest to work in the scorching heat as charcoal makers should be specially noted among these.

The Nagoya Military Hospital has formed a charcoal-making corps consisting of 103 wounded soldiers. They are often taken to the prefectural forest of Asahi-mura in Higashi Kasugai-gori to train them in the work. They travel on foot for a distance of some six kilometers under the scorching sun.

Hearty military songs can be heard as they march over the dry and dusty roads. Soon upon reaching the forestry office at their working place, they take to their work without even allowing themselves a brief rest.

Casting off their white robes, they go into the forest with saws, and axes in their hands in place of the guns that were there only a few months ago. The command to commence the work is given. They immediately begin to saw the trees, the still fresh scars relating their heroic deeds showing distinctly on their exposed bodies. As soon as the trees are sawed down, the branches are cut off. Then they are chopped into suitable lengths.

"We are only too happy if we can put our disabled bodies into some service behind the front, someone says during the rest period. In these simple words are imbued a teaching that should be given deep consideration by the people behind the front.

The work is continued again. Every minute seems to be valuable to them. The sound of the axes rings through the forest. A tree falls rustling its leaves violently. Suddenly, the strong rays of the mid-summer sun strike fiercely upon the heroes through the trees. The forest is steaming hot. Every one of the heroes is drenched with perspiration.

Sub-Lieutenant Sugiura in charge of the corps, then stops his work and remarks, "Some of these soldier patients will be discharged, while others will return to their former units. We are earnestly re-educating them in the belief that strong soldiers make excellent men in society. They attend to anything in dead earnest, for they have all experienced hardships in the war. After all, they are not soldiers only while they are at the front, you see."

Just as these words of the Sub-Lieutenant say, these heroes who have fought in the battlefields are likewise soldiers for increasing production. This noble work is thus continued in silence until dusk.

Their work completed for the day, a beam of hope and confidence can be perceived on their faces as they gaze at the piles of wood which they have made that day.

HIRAO GREETS PLAN TO CUT PERSONNEL

Government Decision Seen Timely by Head of Industrial Agency—Hits Red Tape

The announced plan to improve the treatment of Government officials is welcome. At the same time Government officials must cease to be sticklers for rules if they want to attain satisfactory results in the simplification of administration, stated Hachisaburo Hirao, veteran businessman and president of the Association for Service to the State Through Industries.

Mr. Hirao stated these views to the Asahi in connection with the Government's decision on the reduction by 30 per cent of Government officials, as a result of which improved treatment is to be realized.

Not Salary Increase

"Should the improved treatment of Government officials be attained, it is most welcome," declared the veteran businessman. "The present improved treatment plan is not a salary increase step. The social situation should be taken into consideration and the treatment improvement plan should be realized earlier.

"It is a well-known fact that there is a wide margin in treatment between a university graduate who enters the service of the Government and another graduate who becomes an employe of a first ranking business firm. The margin becomes pronounced several years after graduation. Therefore, able graduates do not want to become Government officials.

Movement Timely

"In this sense, the Government's announced plan is considered quite pertinent as the first step for the realization of the assured minimum standard of living for Government officials.

"At the same time, Government officials are required to reconsider their attitude in attending to their duties. Hitherto, the Government officials were often criticized for red tape, but in order to realize the simplified administration as desired by the Government, the situation must be modified. In a word, the Government official is required to cease to be too rule-bound in their attendance to office routines."

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KARUIZAWA HOLDS CULTURE LECTURES

Second Day of 13th Session of Oriental Summer College Held

By a Staff Correspondent

KARUIZAWA, August 11.—The second day of the 13th Session of the Oriental Culture Summer College was held at the Karuizawa Kai Shukaido this morning starting at 9:10. Mr. N. Egami, member of the Academy of Oriental Culture, was the first speaker. He spoke on the Cultural Relation Between Asia and Europe of Asiatic Nomads. The second speaker was Dr. Y. Negishi of Rikkyo University, who gave a talk on the characteristics of the Japanese.

Mr. Egami gave a concise historical resume of the movement of Eurasian races in the 7th century B.C. Supplied with the most elaborate pictures of European Asiatics, he explained the customs and culture of these people. By these proofs, he pointed out the relations between the Europeans and the Asiatics.

Of the history of Nomadic races he spoke in detail of the Shuns and the Hans whose Oriental empire flourished for a considerable length of time. The speaker also showed how they extended their influence over Northern China in the 2nd century B.C.

The Shuns were defeated by the Hans. The Shuns after the defeat remained together for many centuries to restore their strength.

The Shuns in Chinese history and the Hans in European history must be one and the same. There are many who believe in this theory but there are many who don't. From an archaeological point of view, the theory may be sound. The theory can be proved by many relics as jewel attached sword, mirrors, and bone ends of bow used by the Chinese. We may conclude, the speaker said, that the Hans and the Shuns are the same people, the latter contributing much to the civilization of Western Europe.

He then emphasized how intimate the relations were between Asia and Europe. However, the rounding of the Cape of Good Hope changed the situation.

Dr. Y. Negishi of Rikkyo University, talked on the characteristics of the Japanese after analyzing Nobunaga, Hideyoshi and Ieyasu, the three statesmen-generals of Japan. He showed the effects of soldiery training upon the formation of character of the people at large. He also showed how the attainment by the soldiers of physical, moral and spiritual values have worked its way among the people at large. Dr. Negishi enumerated the spirit of Kamakura Samurai as consisting in Kami worship, loyalty to the Emperor, adherence to military drills and tactics, piety for Buddha, thrift sense of honor, constancy and faith, and courage. He concluded his address with a quotation of Yamaga Soko: "Man in life, if he lacks fortitude of mind and constancy of heart, cannot hold his mind in general control."

Vignettes of Bushido in Action

(Continued From Page 6)

losing cause. Tadanae fought valiantly and withstood the siege for 60 days, at the end of which time he finally surrendered himself and his men.

The soldiers of Nisshinsai were loyal to both their leader and his ideals. For 14 years they had fought desperately, yet never once forgetting to conduct themselves as the representative flower of Satsuma Bushido.

But it was also true that for 14 years they had undergone great suffering and heavy death tolls. And the final siege, which lasted for 60 days, had taxed their self-control to the breaking point.

When, therefore, the gates of the last Sanehisa stronghold crashed before their onslaught, the attacking forces of Nisshinsai lost their characteristic self-control, and were wild for vengeance against the enemy who had so gallantly withheld victory from their grasp.

Stamping, screaming, glaring, they stormed into the castle shouting, "No mercy! Cut down every man, and spare no one!"

But suddenly Nisshinsai appeared, fighting his way to the forefront. Leaping between his excited soldiers and the unresisting enemy, he roared out with his great voice:

Mercy on Enemies

"Hold! What rashness is this?

"They have surrendered! They are enemies no more. They are noble and faithful servants of their master. Can the men of Satsuma be so heartless as to murder these loyal retainers? I forbid!

"Let them go their way, and under escort, so that no further harm may come to them."

Nisshinsai was once more the poet.

With the fall Tadanae, Sanehisa had lost his last henchman, and was obliged to sue for peace, formally surrendering in Tenbun 8 (1539).

The wars over, Nisshinsai had a great Segaki service performed for the spirits of all the fallen. And thereafter, every year that he lived, he attended the annual mass held for the dead in the fourteen years' campaign, personally reading out the names of all those who lost their lives, on the enemy's side as well as on his own.

With tears in his eyes, he was wont to recite:

"Eko niwa ware to hito to o
hedatsuna yo,
Yoshi kankin wa shitemo
sezutomo."
"When thou prayest
Reserve not thy pleadings
for only thineself;
And it matters not
The reading of scriptures."

The year after the close of the campaigns, Nisshinsai had a tower of Roku-Jizo, a group of six Buddhistic messengers of mercy, set up at Kaseda in commemoration of the fallen warriors. The original images went to ruin in the Keicho period, early in the seventeenth century.

Subsequently, the chief priest of Nisshin-ji, a temple built in memory of Nisshinsai, had a replica of the Roku-Jizo made, and it is still to be seen on the highway running from Kaseda to Kurusu.

Nisshinsai fell ill in the autumn of the year 1568, and died the same year on the thirteenth of December. The tower of Roku-Jizo still exists after the passing of five centuries. But the spirit of Bushido, as exemplified by the Satsuma clan, will surely remain long after the stones which form the Roku-Jizo crumble and turn to dust.

For Bushido is a Spirit, and can never be destroyed.

Opening a New Trail—Hiking a Popular Summer Sport

In line with the Government's sincere efforts to promote national health, the people are enthusiastically responding to the call of the wilds by flocking on their holidays to the wide open spaces—Japan's best-equipped gymnasium for physical culture.

Kansai Notes

Asked about his personal opinion regarding the outcome of the conference of the All-India Congress Committee which got under way on August 7 in Bombay, S. D. Sahay, younger brother of A. M. Sahay, well-known Indian independence movement leader in Japan who is currently assisting Rash Behari Bose, head of the Indian Independence League, in Bangkok, told a Japan Times and Advertiser reporter in an exclusive interview Friday that "Britain, whose bullheadedness and cunning is known to all, will not give in to Mahatma Gandhi's demand for full independence to India. This will put into effect the Wardha resolution and subsequently, a large scale non-violence movement will begin.

"Britain will undoubtedly resort to force, as she had done before, in order to prevent any non-obedience movement which the Indian National Congress may undertake," said Mr. Sahay. "But this time, she will be unsuccessful so that our hopes for freedom will at last be fulfilled."

India's Chance Favorable

The main reason for this, the scribe was told, is because the present international situation could not be more favorable to India. Movements of passive resistance were carried out by the independence-demanding Indian masses in 1920 and in 1930 but as Britain had a free hand then, the revolts were suppressed. Now, however, the odds are against Britain.

The British are fighting a losing war; she has her hands full with Europe, Africa, East Asia and the turmoil in homeland, went on Mr. Sahay. India, on the other hand, does not stand alone. Japan, Germany and Italy have promised her full support in her struggle for freedom. Japan in particular is a great help because the Imperial forces on the Burmese frontier is a thorn in Britain's side.

"Our previous mistakes," Mr. Sahay continued, "will aid us in the coming non-violence movement. Mahatma Gandhi profited through experience when he consented to participate in the conference held in London during the last movement. He discovered that his agreement with British Government greatly demoralized the spirit of the Indian people. He has made up his mind that this time, nothing will stop him. Also, when he was in London, Mr. Gandhi learned that the Indian uprising affected the industries in England, such as in Manchester, Birmingham and Liverpool. Now, Britain will suffer more when the wheels of her wartime industries in India will come to an abrupt stop."

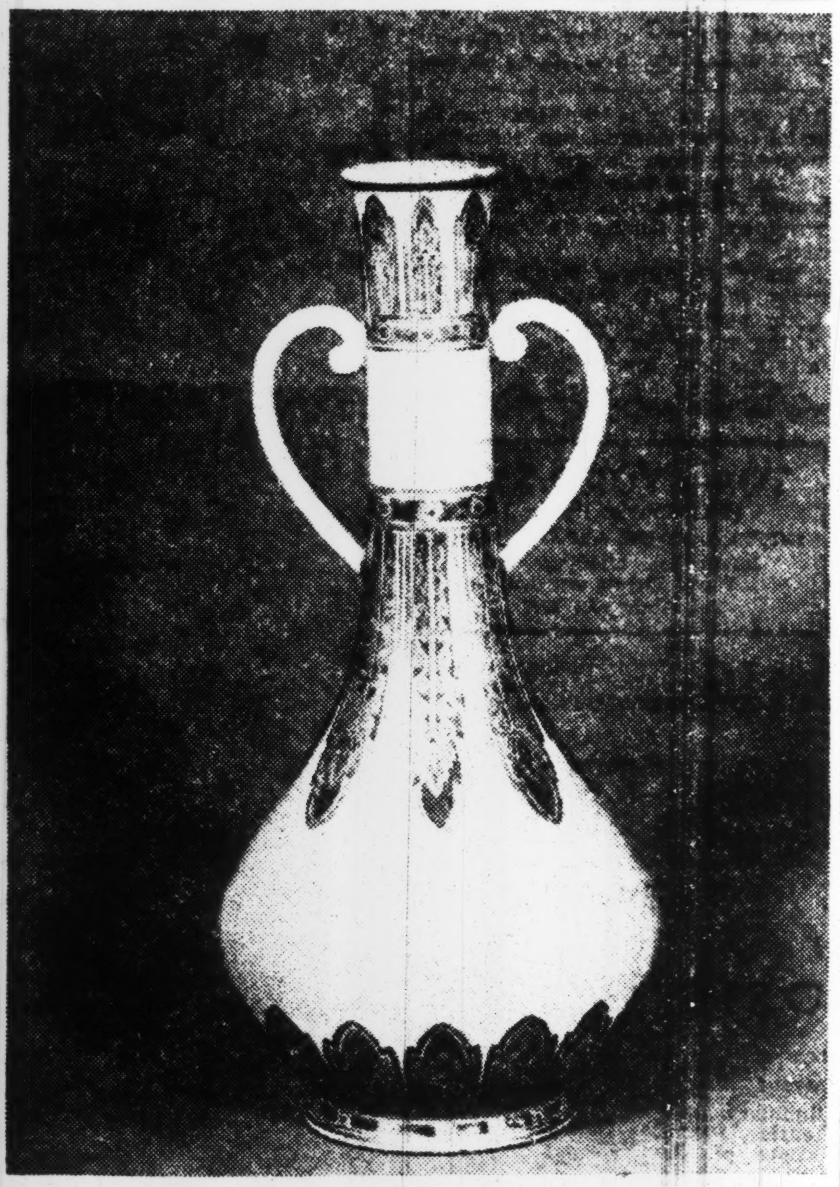
Remembers Past Agonies

Mr. Sahay stated, that we Indians have suffered for centuries at the hands of British oppression. The massacre of Jalian-wala Bagh in 1919 and many other brutal incidents are bruises to us Indians he recalled and he and all the Indians are eager to avenge the past sufferings of the Indian people.

"We Indians in Kobe, and also our compatriots in Japan, are taking the keenest interest in the Bombay conference and we are all very hopeful. My own opinion is that India will regain her independence before another year has past," Sahay concluded.

New arrivals at the Oriental Hotel August 11 included: Mr. H. Waki, Mr. K. Ono and daughters, Mr. T. Sugimoto, Mr. H. Honda, Mr. and Mrs. T. Sakamoto, Mr. K. Kurose, Mr. K. Yokoyama, Miss T. Emori, Mr. S. Yagi, Mr. G. Emori, Mr. T. Asano, Mr. M. Imada, and Mr. H. Ryu.

Flower Vase



By TOZAN ITO (1845-1920)
Owned by Baron Kichizaemon Sumitomo

A multi-colored flower vase of very delicate beauty, with handles. Tozan Ito was a pottery maker in Kyoto who first studied painting under Togaku Koizumi and later learned the ceramic art from Dohachi Takahashi III and became famous in this field. In 1917 he was elected Artist to the Imperial Household. He has been succeeded by Tozan Ito II (1871-). (Material: Porcelain. Size: Height: 34.2 cm. Circumference: 43.3 cm.)

What of the Rialto?

By Tsunejiro Amakata

The brilliant stage of the traditional Kabuki performance will not be seen until October despite the fact that the annual summer recess of the leading players terminates toward the end of this month. Although the nature of the programs are not available at this time, the principal theaters in the capital under the Shochiku and Toho management have already started preparations for the September season. It is probable that Kichiyemon Nakamura, one of the bigten Kabuki actors, and his company will occupy the Kabukiza which will be the only theater next month to present orthodox Kabuki plays. The Meijiza will house the Shimpa theatrical troupe, which will be headed by Yaeko Mizutani and Masao Inouye, two noted figures in modern plays.

At the Tokyo Gekijo, Takiko Mizunoe, well-known stage dancer, who made her name as a male impersonator at the Shochiku revue troupe, will make a special performance next month. All star dancers of the Shochiku revue company will collaborate with her in a new program, as yet undecided.

After a lapse of four months, the Shimbashi Embujo will offer a program of comedies by a group known as the Soganoya, of which Goro Soganoya is the head.

The Takarazuka Gekijo is expected to be taken over by the Moon Class of the Takarazuka Girls' Opera Company, starting August 26. Three plays are expected to be staged, all of which are new to the local audience. The feature will be "Hoyoku" (Wings), by Hideo Uza, dealing with the valiant activities of the Imperial Japanese Air Force.

To aid the activities of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and Industrial Service Society, the Japan Theatrical League has dispatched two groups of dramatic entertainers to Fukui and Niigata Prefectures, and Oshima Island recently. A party of Shochiku players will play at 13 villages in Fukui Prefecture starting August 18 to entertain the people devoting for the increased production of foodstuffs. Another party, consisting of the Kokuminza dramatic company, will visit several villages in Niigata Prefecture for five days from August 18. The third group, organized by the Toho dancing team, will play at Oshima Island, Izu, for six days from August 15.

Completing an extended tour of North Manchuria to entertain Japanese soldiers there, Baku Ishii and his own troupe of dancers will continue a circuit performance in Chosen, where they will stop at 38 cities, towns and villages. Their return to Tokyo is expected early in September.

The Bungakuza modern school dramatic troupe has decided to play in the capital from the 1st to the 15th of each month in October, December and February next year, respectively. The Kokumin Shin Gekijo, formerly known as the Tsukiji Little Theater, has been selected as the center of its local performance. In addition, a short performance is promised to be given in Osaka toward the end of October.

To raise construction funds for a monument honoring the war dead of the Imperial Japanese Forces, a special program has been arranged by the Takarazuka Company, in which the leading members of the Takarazuka Girls' Opera Company, the Shinkokugeki theatrical troupe, and the Takarazuka dramatic troupe will stage a joint performance. The program will be presented on August 20 at the Takarazuka Gekijo and all proceeds will go toward the cause.

The Taiheiyo dramatic company, which has been active in rural districts, will make its first Tokyo performance next month. As regards the stage, negotiations are being made with a leading theater.

The Imperial Theater, which closed its doors in the early part of this month to start repairs, is scheduled to reopen on September 1.

TOHO STUDIO TO FILM FALL OF CORREGIDOR

Production Supported by Japanese Authorities—Screen Players Arriving Soon

Under the support of the Japanese military authorities in the Philippines, the shooting of "Koreihidoru Saigo no Hi" (The Last Day of Corregidor) will shortly be conducted on the spot with the arrival of a party of screen players and crew headed by Yutaka Abe, director of the Toho studio, says a Domei dispatch from Manila.

An official investigation made by the Education Ministry revealed that new dramatic pictures released on the local screen during the past three months from April totaled 22, of which the reproduction aggregated 531, or 1,392,765 meters in length.

"War Report in Malaya," a large-scale cultural feature, which is now under final editing by the Japan Eiga-sha, has been placed under the support of the War Ministry. The picture will be featured by the vigorous attack on Singapore by the Japanese Forces in its historic operations in Malaya.

"Kawatta Tsuri" (Freak Fishing) is the title of a new cultural film produced by the Asahi Eiga recently with Hideo Yoshida directing, and Sakutaro Hanei at the camera.

In the first six months of this year, cultural feature pictures approved by the Education ministry totaled 80 out of 103, applications were sent in by the Cultural Section of the Japan Eiga-sha. It is to be noted that the total of the officially approved cultural films in the corresponding period of last year was 176.

The newly approved cultural features by the Education Ministry include "Ine no Hanashi" (The Tale of Rice Plant) by Riken, "Nanyo Gunto" (South Seas Archipelago) by Jujiya, and "Mekishiko Kyowakoku" (The Republic of Mexico) by Yokohama Cinema.

The Shochiku Motion Picture Company has heralded the production of catroon films with the establishment of the production projecting institute at the Taisei Building in Kyobashi-ku.

"Kita no Mamori" (Defense of the North), which has been produced by the Manchuria Motion Picture Association under the supervision of the Kwantung Army, will be released in the leading cities in Japan and Manchoukuo, starting September 18, by taking advantage of the commemoration day of the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident.

The second party of 30 screen players headed by Koji Nakada of the Daiyei studio arrived in Shonan Island recently to join their followers, who were dispatched previously to shoot a war screen play entitled "Marei Senki" (War Report in Malaya).

The Ofuna studio of the Shochiku Motion Picture Company, which is now exerting every efforts for the production of "Minami no Kaze" (Wind of the South) by Bunroku Shishi, has decided to turn out another Shishi's melodrama called "Obasan" (Grandmother).

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REFORM NOT EASING CORPORATE AUDITING

Retrenchment Not Likely to Weaken Vigilance of Government

SCHEDULE DETAILED

Commerce Ministry Yielding Many Men for Important Southern Posts

Auditing of companies' books in accordance with the provisions of the Corporate Accounting Control Ordinance and the Provisional Financing Adjustment Law should be enforced as strictly as ever despite any reduction in the number of auditors assigned to private firms consequent on the administrative simplification measure of the Government, the Chugai Shogyo reported yesterday as the opinion held in official quarters.

The view seemed to be entertained in business circles, following the Board of Information announcement of the Government decision to effect administrative retrenchment and simplification that the stringent auditing of the books was likely to be eased as a result of the proposed drastic reduction in the number of officials. This surmise, however, was discredited almost as soon as it was expressed.

The Finance Ministry and Commerce and Industry Ministry authorities are alive, the paper understood, to the perennial need of the auditorial practice based on the series of financial legislations the Government has undertaken to meet wartime needs.

Practice to Continue

The Commerce and Industry Ministry is reported to be intent on the prolonged existence of the capital funds section of the Bureau of Business Enterprise. Although the corporation section of the Finance Ministry is to be absorbed by the Financial Management Bureau, the Ministry is expected to replenish the personnel of the same bureau so as to enable it to continue the auditorial system.

The Chugai gives an outline of the Finance Ministry's policy for the auditorial practice of corporate accounts as follows:

(1) The auditing of corporate accounts has so far been confined to firms capitalized at ¥5,000,000 or more each, and the auditorial system is expected to be completed by the end of next March. The fact is, however, corporations capitalized at less than ¥5,000,000 have been occasionally subjected to Government auditing. It is from this standpoint that the Finance Ministry is now preparing a complete list of amenable corporations.

Exemptions Listed

(2) Factories operating under the management of the Army or Navy are subject to auditing either by the Army or Navy, and are, therefore, exempted from the Finance Ministry's Corporate Accounting Ordinance.

(3) Of companies in general, national policy corporations or other industrial corporations under the strict guidance and control of the competent authorities according to special laws are also exempted from the Finance Ministry's auditorial system.

(4) The part and parcel of the Corporate Accounting Ordinance consists in the examination to be conducted as to whether or not corporations are engaged in trade according to the Provisional Financing Adjustment Law and in the penal provisions of the law in the event of violation of the specified injunctions. It is recalled that the penal provisions of the Financing Adjustment Law have practically been a dead letter. In the future, however, these provisions will have a telling effect on the issue of permits according to the Financing Adjustment Law and the judgment of the results shown by the corporations concerned, so as to rationalize the practice of the Financing Adjustment Law with the resultant advantage of avoiding the prolonged existence of idle equipments.

Must Amortize

The Chugai alludes to the declaration made by the Finance Ministry on July 1 this year that corporations are in duty bound to effect the amortization of their assets according to the authorized lengths of life these assets simultaneously published by the Finance Ministry.

It is learned, adds the paper, that the corporation section of the Finance Ministry has recently invited the directors of the various control associations in order to acquaint them with the particulars recently compiled regarding the compulsory amortization system. With wholehearted cooperation voiced by the directors present, the Finance Ministry is scheduled to promulgate a relevant ordinance in the course of this month. Thus it is felt certain that corporations in general will voluntarily effect amortization, even if the competent authorities should pass no compulsory measure.

Details Given

In accordance with the plan adopted by the Government at its regular Cabinet meeting Tuesday calling for a 30 per cent reduction in the number of the Government officials in Tokyo, and a 20 per cent in the provinces, all Cabinet Ministries are expected to carry out a reduction of personnel as follows, says the Nichi Nichi.

The Cabinet will reduce the number of its Sonin rank officials by 141 and 11 respectively, which, in addition to the 13 Chokunin rank officials, whose discharge had already been decided on will make the total number of Sonin rank officials to leave 165. The number of officials belonging to the Cabinet, after the personnel cut, will be 463, consisting of 31 Chokunin rank officials and 432 Sonin rank officials. A large number of Hannin rank officials, employes and hired men will be discharged at the same time.

Many Dropped

(Foreign Office) Out of its 271 and 595 Hannin rank officials, 81 and 47 respectively will be dismissed, while the list of employes and other persons attached to various posts in the foreign service is to be reduced by 350.

(Home Office) Altogether 824 persons, including subordinate employes, are to be dropped, which will accompany the abolition of the Local Affairs Bureau, a section each of the Police Bureau and of the Air Defense Bureau.

(Finance Ministry) The total number of officials to leave the service is 10,450, consisting of 158 Sonin rank officials, 2,375 Hannin rank officials, 2,498 employes and 5,419 subordinate employes.

(Justice Ministry) In keeping with the reduction of a big part of its personnel, retrenchment will be carried out in the various offices attached to the Ministry.

Wanted in South

(Education Ministry) Altogether 3,993 officials, or 554 officials of the central offices and 3,439 officials of the operative offices, are to be dispensed with.

(Agricultural and Forestry Ministry) Nineteen higher officials and 738 subordinate officials, besides 2,299 employes and subordinate employes are to leave the service, which will accompany the abolition of a department of the Ministry.

(Commerce and Industry Ministry) Most of the officials to be discharged from the service of the Commerce and Industry Ministry are wanted for important duties in the southern regions, and it is expected that those officials will be detailed for various posts in the south by March next year. In the meantime, the abolition and amalgamation of various offices belonging to the Ministry are to be enforced beginning October 1 as follows:

The Mining Bureau and the Iron and Steel Bureau will be merged into a new office called the Metals Bureau.

The Board of Foreign Trade will be turned into a bureau called the Trade and Exchange Bureau with five sections.

Oil Bureau Seen

The first and second departments of the Fuel Bureau will be amalgamated into a new division called the Petroleum Bureau.

The oil administration section hereafter will be responsible for the conduct of all affairs, handled hitherto by the materials section, in addition to all affairs coming under the jurisdiction.

No change is expected in the make-up of the Synthetic Petroleum Section.

The general affairs section of the Price Bureau will be merged into the price administrative section of the first department.

(Communications Ministry) The personnel is to be reduced by 39,939 consisting of 280 Sonin rank officials, 5,906 Hannin officials, 51 non-regular members, 31,708 employes, 1,984 subordinate employes and 10 Chokunin rank officials.

(Railways Ministry) The personnel of the Railways Ministry will be reduced by 237 Sonin rank officials and 5,569 Hannin rank officials. But there will be no reduction in the personnel of the field service in consideration of the special nature of their duties.

(Overseas Affairs Ministry) The personnel of the Overseas Affairs Ministry will be reduced by 23 Sonin rank officials, 53 Hannin rank officials, and 172 employes and subordinate employes.

(Welfare Ministry) The personnel of the Welfare Ministry will be reduced by 4,873 officials of different ranks.

Control Bodies Not to Manage, Supervise Member Firms Directly, Kishi Tells Press

The various control associations organized for the purpose of regulating trade and industry in accordance with wartime needs will not be vested with rights directly to manage the business of member firms or to supervise factories, Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi said in the course of an interview he recently gave an Asahi reporter. The latter wanted to know what is the exact nature of the control associations that have so rapidly cropped up on the strength of the Key Industrial Organization Control Ordinance.

If the Control Company were vested with authority to designate the personnel of the various companies, as proposed at first, a very complicated question of separation of management from capital would arise. According to the Commerce Minister, a new order could be brought about, without such power being given to control associations, if the presidents of the various control associations and those in the business world would cooperate in the spirit of service to the nation, the Government having faith and trust in the present personnel, guiding and encouraging wherever necessary.

Control associations are supposed to undertake business activities, but unless circumstances make it necessary no direct action will be taken. However, the Steel Control Association, for example, own shares of the Scrap Iron Control association and are buying up scrap iron.

With regard to relations between the Commerce and Industry Ministry and the Aluminum Control Association, Mr. Kishi thought that distinction exists between ministerial factory control and the control exercised by the association. The system of factory supervision in the aluminium industry will not be lightly extended to cover other industries. A strong policy will be adopted only in certain cases where a requisite volume of production is absolutely necessary for the prosecution of military activities. A supervising official will be despatched by the Army, or Navy, or the Government to assure increased production, which cannot very well be effected by control associations. Only such tasks as conscription of labor will be undertaken by Army or Government supervised factories. It would not, however, be appropriate to apply this policy to all factories.

Functions Different

In connection with the supervision of labor, the Minister's opinion is that control associations should take up the question of supply of labor, while supervision of labor inside the factory is a concern of the Patriotic Industrial Association. There seems to be some points on which full coordination has not been attained, thus further efforts should be aimed for harmony in these respects, Mr. Kishi said.

Any intersectional guidance control body to be erected between the Finance Control Association and the Industrial Control Associations should be allowed to come into existence as a natural outgrowth, the Government at present having no intention of taking the initiative. Since the establishment of the Finance Control Association the guiding spirit in finance has changed and, in fact, changes are taking place in actual practice. In order to obtain close contact and assure full cooperation between the Industrial Control Associations and the Finance Control Association, the Minister of Commerce thinks that a consultative body will be formed. If the Government were to establish an intersectional control agency, there would be danger of the control company being hampered in its operation.

Ino Explains

The appropriateness of control associations or some other agencies depends on the nature of the enterprise. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, whose enterprises are more or less close to nature, would not be able to operate satisfactorily under the control association system, and is not through dislike of the control system that this Ministry has adopted the national policy company form. Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Hiroya Ino explained that producers in agriculture and forestry present an entirely different contrast to factories companies under control associations. Co-operative societies have long been in existence in the field of agriculture and forestry, and a form that would utilize and build up on the organizations already in existence is thought best.

The responsibility for the production of essentials for national existence must be shouldered by the Government, Mr. Kishi resumed. Any decrease in production cannot be merely blamed on the control company and the Government's idleness. The Government itself must take the responsibility for production, formulate intensive production plans and at times take action to a certain extent. Even though the special account for rice should be entrusted to the Foodstuff Corporation, which is to be formed, any trouble would call for interference by the Government. As the prefectural governor is responsible for the maintenance of order, and as the work must be carried on under a subordinate system, the national policy company system has been adopted in most cases to assure smoother operation, according to the Commerce Minister.

In the choice of personnel for undertaking development in the south, the fact will be born in mind that the main objective at the moment is for effective and quick attainment of the necessary amount of materials essential for military purposes and for national existence. As a temporary measure, men well experienced in this line will be dispatched. The definitive plan for the development of the South will be determined later taking into consideration the situations in the areas occupied, conditions at home and the standpoint of national defense industries. The present is only an emergency measure, Mr. Kishi concluded.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama and Osaka exchanges follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	134.4	.10
N.Y.K., new short-term	93.0	.40
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	102.0	.30
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.50	Same

DRASTIC CHANGE PLANNED IN GOLD MINING POLICY

Poor Mines in Japan Will be Suspended—Industry in P.I. to Be Developed

A drastic change in the gold mining policy of Japan envisaging suspension of operations of small, poor gold mines in Japan proper and development of gold mines in the Philippines is being contemplated by the Government, it is reported by the Miyako, says Domei.

The proposed change has attracted the attention of mining circles as it may be the first positive step in a general reorganization of the mining industry within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

It is understood that through suspension of inefficient gold mines in Japan proper and development of Philippine gold mines where production cost is low, the Japanese Government will be able to rationalize greatly gold production within the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

BUSINESS IS FAIR IN SPOT RAW SILK

Arrivals at Yokohama and Kobe Increase 40 Per Cent as Compared With July

YOKOHAMA, August 10.—Fair business continued in spot raw silk last week with daily turnovers of around 500 bales at supported prices. The futures market was featureless and very quiet without any stimulating factor to work on.

Arrivals at Yokohama and Kobe tended to increase noticeably during last week naturally in the best summer reeling season. According to the Yokohama Guild's returns published at the turn of the month, the total arrivals at both ports from August 1 to 5 was 4,259½ bales as against 2,985½ bales for the same period of July, showing an increase of 1,284 bales, or 40 per cent. A greater increase is expected hereafter considering the present condition of cocoon supply and mill efficiency, which is likely to raise raw silk arrivals to a height this month.

The increased arrivals augmented the stocks, which stood at over 19,000 bales in both ports on the 7th, gaining more than 3,000 bales over the figure at the end of July. Export silk rose much more than home use silk and took 150 bales out of the total arrivals of 588 bales for the first 6 days of August, comprising 20/22 deniers for the major part and a very small portion of 13/15 deniers. This increasing tendency of export silk is thought as producing an interesting effect on the future condition of spot and futures business.

Guild Adopts Plan

The commencement of the work of inspection at 12 newly established provincial raw silk testing houses is expected to result in a reduction in raw silk arrivals at the export ports hereafter, in expectation of which the Yokohama Raw Silk Merchants' Guild recently adopted a plan for readjusting the raw silk commission houses, arranging to grant a certain amount of loan as capital to those changing occupation, subject to applications within August. The applications received up to date are said, however, to be only from 2 merchants out of the total of 37, and the rest are bent on continuing the present business, putting a hope in the future of the export trade.

A certain species of cocoons and its reeling by a method invented by the Kanegafuchi Spinning Mills are producing silks in larger quantity and at a cheaper cost than from the common species of cocoons, it is reported; it takes only 26 days for these silkworms from hatching to cocooning, although the silks are not up to the standard quality of ordinary silks. These particular silks are thought as peculiarly suitable for exportation to the southern regions, for which silk fabrics as hitherto manufactured in Japan are rather too high graded, while it will still take a number of years before the exportation of cotton fabrics is made in sufficient quantities to the same zone, considering the difficulty in obtaining an adequate supply of raw cotton in the near future. The silk goods trade with the south thus promises well for the future.

Activity Expected

Rayon goods business with Thailand is hoped to enjoy activity hereafter as a result of the raising of prices of Japanese rayon goods in that country to levels sufficient to make their importation paying there, where their import prices as fixed officially have hitherto been far under the Japanese export quotations, according to a report. If so, the recent allocation of a quantity of rayon goods here for exportation to Thailand would be available soon.

On August 5 the export prices of cotton yarn and fabrics to Thailand were decided by the Exporters' Association in Osaka. These prices are reported to be considerably higher than those hitherto quoted. Following this, the important prices in Thailand are believed to be revised in proportion.

Another interesting news is of a possible resumption of export of woolen goods from Japan to French Indo-China as are other fabrics. A quantity of them for shipment to the place for the period from July to September has been allocated now. It is beyond estimate how much will be exported. At any rate, it is very well that the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is achieving thus the self-sufficiency of all kinds of wearing materials.

Agreement Reached

Regarding the proposed establishment of a silk and rayon control company, it is understood further that the Commerce and Industry Ministry and the Silk and Rayon Manufacturers' Federations have arrived at an agreement after a series of negotiations, so that the company will be organized before the end of August.

The readjustment of silk weaving mills is making steady progress, as the period for their combination is expiring at the end of September. There will be combinations effected for a large portion of the existing enterprises within this month as is reported now, which is hoped to contribute much toward the centralization of production in certain officially varieties of silks.

Lots More Coming–Butter

[redacted]

Anglo-U.S.-Red Pact Is Only for Europe

(Continued from Page 6)

September when the three governments met at Moscow to discuss their mutual problems. It can be presumed that the United States has practically accepted a membership of the Anglo-Soviet Alliance following the conclusion of it, for she expressed her approval of it and offered to participate in the establishment of the second European front and give every possible military support to them (Britain and the Soviet Union). This action was taken by President Roosevelt at his own discretion on his authority as the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army and Navy. He did not even refer to the Senate for its approval.

Economic Agreement

(1) As for the American-Soviet Economic Agreement, it comprises the following points, according to press reports:—

As for the modes and dates of payment for the food-supplies and general materials supplied to the Soviet Union by the United States under the Lease-Lend Act, they will be determined by conference between the two countries.

(2) Arrangements concerning the establishment of peace as well as the organization of economic organs during the post-war period.

(3) Arrangements regarding various post-war problems comprising production, employment and the exchange of materials.

(4) The elimination of all discriminative practices regarding the trade between the two countries.

(5) The removal of the protective tariff and other existing trade barriers.

(6) The realization of the economic objects laid down in the Atlantic Character.

It is said that a new Lease-Lend agreement was formally signed between Secretary of State Hull and Soviet Ambassador Litvinov on June 11. The tri-partite alliance which was concluded last year immediately after the outbreak of the German-Soviet War must have been reinforced at this moment, one year after its conclusion, and have developed into a comprehensive alliance covering their political and economic relations.

It is not right to consider the new treaty between Britain and the Soviet Union and the American-Soviet Treaty as two distinct and separate things. We should consider the fact that at the present moment when a crucial battle that will to a large extent determine the result of the present war, is about to be fought in Europe, the step forward made in the relations of Britain, American and the Soviet Union, will have an unnegligible effect upon the war situation, and to a large extent, upon the future of the world political situation.

(End)

Scrap Iron Use Restricted

Further to streamline domestic iron and steel production, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Wednesday issued a special ministerial ordinance strengthening restrictions over consumption of scrap iron produced in the course of iron and steel production. The present ordinance, issued under the provisions of Article 8 of the Regulations Concerning the Control Over Distribution of Iron Scrap, will affect members of 28 iron and steel control bodies, including the Iron and Steel Control Association. The new ordinance will take effect September 1.

Wings of the Navy

(Continued From Page 6)

view when down from the clouds emerged 12 enemy pursuit planes firing with all guns singing a venomous song with the hope of catching the Japanese tired and relaxed after their raid. Bravely the Kaneko squadron sped up to meet the attack and again the winter sky was filled with the scream of the machines and the rattle of the guns. The bombardiers left their bombing posts and manned the swivel guns as the bombers were thrown into the battle.

Again the courage and daring of the Japanese emerged victorious leaving behind half their enemy in flames and the rest fleeing. However, this time the Japanese did not come out unscathed. The Kaneko squadron was without its leader. But, he did not go on his last journey unaccompanied, for he took with him several of the enemy machines.

Several Craft Sent Down

Reports of the returned pilots showed that 15 E-15 (one uncertain) and 2 E-16 pursuit planes and one CB heavy bomber had been shot down in the two air battles. In addition five machines on the ground were destroyed.

First-Lieutenant Kaneko, who was given special posthumous promotion to Lieutenant-Commander, was born in the village of Nakano, in Aki District, Hiroshima Prefecture. On November 1, 1937, he was transferred from the important post of instructor-pilot at the Kasumigaura Naval Air Field to service on the front. Here, he fought the enemy with outstanding gallantry, and although in the front-lines only a few months, he was a veteran of many battles with many enemy planes downed to his credit.

His death, a great loss to the country, was a warrior's death—swift, courageous, like the sudden falling of the cherry blossom after a brief period of glorious beauty.

BURMA TEXTILE INDUSTRY UNDER FUJI SPINNING CO.

Steel Brothers Mill Will Be Entrusted to Management of Local Concern

Development of fiber resources in the southern regions under Japan's military occupation will be steadily promoted, with close cooperation between the Japanese military authorities in those regions and the Japanese businessmen concerned, says Domei.

In accordance with their fixed policy, the Japanese military authorities in the southern regions, who have entrusted the management and operation of several spinning mills in Java to the Kurashiki Silk Reeling Company and the Toyo Spinning Company, have now decided to place the spinning and weaving industries in Burma in the hands of the Fuji Gassed Yarn Spinning Company. The mill to be placed under the management and operation of the Fuji Gassed Yarn Spinning Company is the Steel Brothers Spinning and Weaving Mill at Minyon, to the southwest of Mandalay.

This mill is the only spinning and weaving mill in Burma with 15,000 spindles and all other equipments including many cotton ginning machines and oil-extractors. The Fuji Gassed Yarn Spinning Company will be authorized to conduct the cultivation and purchase of raw cotton in all parts of Burma.

UPSWING CONTINUES AS NEWS FAVORABLE

Heavy Industrials, Spinnings Show Gains in Long-Term Section

Welcoming the continued influx of encouraging news from abroad, the Tokyo Stock Exchange sustained the upward impulse yesterday.

In the long-term section, a number of heavy industrials and spinnings showed fractional gains. For instance, Furukawa Electric Industrial and Japan Piston stepped up ¥0.80 each, Tokyo Iron Rope, Asahi Glass, Kurashiki Spinning and Tokyo Hemp Spinning ¥0.60 each.

The short-term section was comparatively sluggish whereas the spot market took on the proportions of a minor boom in a long range of industrials, and a remarkable gain of ¥1.70 scored by Mitsubishi Trading, new, featured the market. Mitsubishi Steel rose ¥1.50 and Japan Optical Industrial and Kawanami Iron Works ¥1.00 each.

Yesterday's closing prices of the key wares in the short-term section: Tokyo Exchange, new ¥134.40, N.Y.K. ¥108.50, its new ¥93.00, Kanebo Spinning ¥153.00, its new ¥102.00, Teikoku Rayon, new ¥89.60 and Osaka Exchange, new ¥72.80.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

	Clos.		Sept.	Oct.
First Section				
Fuji Spinning (50)	72.3	u .6	72.6	73.2
Do. new (25)	43.2	u .3	43.4	43.8
Kanebo Spinning (50)	153.5	....	154.9	....
Do. new (25)	102.4	d .3	103.4	103.8
Tei'ku Rayon n (37½)	89.7	....	90.6	90.5
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)	108.8	d .1	109.6	109.6
Do. new (37½)	93.5	d .1	....	94.4
O. S. K. (50)	97.5	d .5	97.8	98.8
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	83.2	d .3	84.1	84.1
Uraga Dock (50)	87.8	....	88.4	88.5
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	85.2	d .2	85.5	86.2
Hitachi Works (50)	76.5	d .3	....	75.8
Oriental Development	64.4	....	....	....
Third Section				
Do. new	23.9	....	....	....
Ikegai Automobile Ind	64.5	u .6	....	65.9
Toyo Ball-Bearing	....	u .1	....	90.0
Japan Nickel	46.2	u .1	....	....
Japan Piston Ring	82.6	d .7	82.9	83.2
Furukawa Industry	139.5	u .5	95.5	96.0
Mitsubishi Machinery	138.3	d .8	139.2	139.1
Japan Carbon	84.2	d .8	84.4	84.9
Japan Fat	....	....	68.5	....
Japan Soda	41.9	....	42.2	42.6

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

Kogo 5%	107.50	107.50	107.50	107.50
Second 5%	107.45	107.45	107.45	107.45
First 4%	103.15	103.15	103.15	103.15

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

	Open	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	134.5	134.5	134.3	134.4
N. Y. K., old	....	....	....	108.5
Do. new	93.4	93.4	93.2	93.0
Kanebo Spinning	153.1	153.1	153.1	153.0
Do. new	102.2	102.2	102.0	102.0
Teikoku Rayon, n.	89.8	89.9	89.8	89.6
Osaka Stock, new	....	....	....	72.8
Japan Steel Tube	69.1	69.1	69.1	69.3
Japan Oil	76.8	77.0	76.8	76.3
S. M. Railway	72.5	72.5	72.3	....
Mitsubishi Heavy	84.9	84.8	84.8	84.8
Hitachi Works	76.4	76.4	76.4	76.4
Japan Mining	58.4	58.6	58.6	58.6
Manchuria Ind	57.7	57.8	57.7	57.7

MITSUI MINING TO ENGAGE IN MACHINERY ENTERPRISE

Decides to Cooperate More Positively With Productivity Expansion Program

To cooperate with the Government's wartime productivity expansion policy in a more positive way, the Mitsui Mining Company has decided to engage in general machinery and heavy industrial enterprises in addition to its present mining activities, reports Domei.

In order to raise the necessary funds for its new activities, the company is expected to float debentures aggregating ¥150,000,000.

Under the new industrial plan drafted by the management of the company, the Mitsui Mining Company will engage in the following industrial undertakings:

1. Smelting, metal manufacturing, industrial chemicals manufacturing.
2. Manufacturing of mining machinery and tools, chemical industrial instruments, electric appliances and arms.
3. Ceramic industry.
4. Transportation.

Close attention of industrial circles is being focussed on the new Mitsui plan as a positive change in the management policy of the Mitsui interests.

Bill Clearings

August 12
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	210.034	116.883
Balance	33.707	30.479

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Kobe—36 Nishimachi, Kobe-ku.
Nagoya—1, 3-chome, Hirokoji-dori, Naka-ku.
Fukuoka—80 Tenjin-no-cho.
Tohoku—32 Omachi, Fukushima.
Toyama—20 Sakurabashi-dori.
Hiroshima—87 Sarugaku-cho.
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TOKYO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1942

What Price British Morale?

Never has there been a time when Britain has found herself swallowing her national pride more grievously than today. The bitter cup has been served to the British this time in the form of allowing a sort of extraterritoriality on British soil in favor of a foreign country—the United States. The House of Commons last week, acceding to a sudden proposal by the Government, voted for the right of all the members of the American Expeditionary Force to be tried in a specially constituted court of the latter's own in cases involving their violation of British laws.

The briefness of the debate on the issue was obviously due to the British effort to minimize the immediate injury to the pride of the people. The grave significance of this act, however, can hardly escape public notice either in England or abroad. The aristocratic position of Great Britain in the past has been derived by threats of force. Today no longer able to retain her prestige by threats of force, Britain has begun to offer inducements at the cost of her national pride and integrity.

Clearly seen in this turn of events was a choice between self-dependence and dependence on others for the upkeep of the British morale. Until now, the British have been eliciting the sympathy of the United States by the manner in which the British people themselves shouldered the burden of national defense. But now, they are beginning to depend, for sustenance of their morale, on the presence of American soldiers on the British Isles. Thus, it has come to pass that the British morale can no longer be upheld without the sight of American soldiers here, there, and everywhere in all sectors of the British battlefront.

The British themselves know that a handful of American soldiers cannot possibly render any substantial aid to the defense of the United Kingdom in an actual combat—still less to the effective opening of a major anti-Axis second front. It is for the mere psychological comfort that the British people now wish to have American doughboys saunter on the British soil. A national morale that relies on ephemeral support of this sort is not morale at all but a sign of weakness.

To sell national integrity to buy an illusion of security is the height of folly, to which many an empire in the past has climbed only to find itself in a fatal downfall. This is precisely what Britain is doing by granting extraterritorial rights to her American guests. "The most ordinary intelligence," to borrow words from Joseph Conrad, "can perceive without much reflection that anything of the sort is bound to be a fool's bargain."

When the American contingents began landing on the shores of the United Kingdom, the British found much comfort in the youthful animation of the disembarking doughboys. But a perusal of their deportment instructions would have revealed to the British what the American officers were up against. The brimming vigor in an American soldier has its usefulness only in a well-conducted, victorious military operation. When bogged down in dreary inaction, the vitality turns into grumbling disobedience and mischiefs. Worse still, when given extraordinary welcome, such as he is being given now in England, he finds the outlet of his vivacity in a manner of conduct far beyond the bounds of what the British consider decent. These two, namely, military inaction and pampering welcome, are the conditions that prevail among the American army in England. To deal with the grumbling disobedience on one hand and to curb the unscrupulous misconduct on the other, the American military authorities now find it necessary to resort to some special procedure of their own. Their demand for the exception from the British jurisdiction was a result.

Thus, it is easily seen that the British grant of juridical exception to the American soldiers has its reason, not only in the characters of the soldiers themselves, but also in the Allies' inability to give the soldiers a proper outlet for their unruly vivacity. The grant is another confession by Britain and the United States of their failure to see any hope for a turning point in their favor in the immediate future.

The British reliance on the sight of American soldiers for the sustenance of British morale is not confined to the British Isles. The picture is the same in India. The presence of the British army alone can no longer serve as an effective threat to the Indians nor can it halt the rapid crumbling of the morale of the British in India. All the advocates of the British rule in India are loudly demanding the despatch of more American soldiers to India. The demand is gaining in volume every day among the British in all parts of the Empire. The thin thread of hope for the survival of the British Empire, thus, is tied to the mere sight of men in the United States Army uniform.

The thin thread is now strained to the point of breaking, especially in the case of India. How on earth can the United States send a sizeable army to India in the face of the firm Axis grip on the control of all the major sea lanes? Moreover, for Roosevelt to attempt a large-scale expedition to India would be an act of murder on his part with his own people as its wholesale victims.

In the course of such an event, who is to know if the first victims of the murderous act will not be the Indians themselves? Should such a thing come to pass, the name of Franklin Roosevelt would become synonymous with that of the bloodiest double murderer of all time.

Such are some of the prices that the moribund British morale commands. Even at that, what the British consider as morale is only a pale semblance of it. Even if the prices should be paid for its temporary reprieve, its ultimate death will be pronounced soon enough.

Spontaneity has never been the property of the British character. Nor has the principle of equality ever ruled the British credo.

"You could not imagine a British Rousseau," declared Sir Arthur Conan Doyle thirty odd years ago, "still less a British Benvenuto Cellini." The so-called British morale has been sustained only by its bluffing claim to aristocracy among the society of nations. Now that the Axis Powers have called the British bluff and hold an invincible array of trump cards over it, the game has no alternative but to proceed to its inevitable conclusion no matter what prices the anti-Axis fools are led to pay by raising the final stake.

Japanese Greetings

The Japanese way of greeting, represented by the word "aisatsu," but more popularly by "jingi" or "jigi," is a very happy indicator of the Japanese psychology. "However, we, Japanese," suggests Masaatsu Yasuoka, noted mental whip among young men in Japan, in an article to the Yomiuri, "are of the opinion that serious results can arise out of our daily greetings to others."

Our social life, according to Mr. Yasuoka, does not go on smoothly only by virtue of fine formalities elaborately built up, but on the strength of casual words and greetings exchanged among us in an almost care-free manner. To a far larger extent than we are conscious of, the words spoken by chance bring in an unexpected situation favorable or otherwise as the case may be.

Suppose that you meet a woman who cannot, with the greatest partiality, be described as pretty or attractive. She is a creature who, you will inwardly think, is not worth seen walking out with.

On such an occasion it all depends on your choice of words about the personal appearance of the woman when you are compelled to express them in her presence. You cannot say "You are very charming!" because if she is a woman of any sense that will cause her go away greatly enraged. You should say, or rather hint that the woman is not so plain-looking as she supposes herself to be. Your kind words are sure to be denied but in her heart she will feel pleased.

The importance of greetings, according to Mr. Yasuoka, is seemingly a little too much neglected among the present-day youths or even among their parents, and is probably due to the sinister foreign influences which pervaded some quarters until the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. The old custom should be reinstated now so that the peculiar feature of Japanese psychology, namely courtesy, can have its own place.

"Aisatsu," or rather "jingi" has an outstanding importance in the world of "Kyokaku" or those men whose chief aim in life is to promote the cause of chivalry. There were many of those people in old-day Tokyo, and they have some successors today, as far as their spirit is concerned, among the firemen and navvies of the capital. It is in the community of these men that "jingi" has been regarded as of the first importance. A fight of a serious nature would often arise among these men simply because a greeting was misapplied volitionally or otherwise.

Mr. Yasuoka remarks in conclusion that the Japanese have a peculiar way of preserving the most essential things of their culture where they are least expected, alleging that the "aisatsu" is positively one of the cases. Then he further explains that it is also a Japanese way to express the most important things in the most simple words or in the words of commonest use. "Anyhow we Japanese are required to make much of this word, to the extent that our predecessors would have it extolled," the commentator asserts.

ANGLO-U.S.-SOVIET ALLIANCE IS APPLICABLE ONLY IN EUROPE

America Is Reported to Have Concluded Economic Agreement With Moscow Government

By Dr. Hikomatsu Kamikawa
(From the Gaiko Jiho)

It can be seen that the Anglo-Soviet agreement is not an ordinary treaty of alliance, for it not only binds the two countries during their common war against Germany but also means a pledge by both parties to give all possible assistance to each other in dealing with political, military and economic problems during post-war days. The present treaty was meant to replace the earlier alliance treaty embodying provisions only for the duration of the war against Germany; it was more comprehensive and complete in that it covered not only wartime considerations but also post-war problems. In considering the various points of the treaty, we should take especial note of the following:

1. The scope of the new treaty is expressly limited to Europe, for it refers definitely to Germany and any other state associated with her in acts of aggression in Europe. The scope of the post-war cooperation for the organization of the guarantees of security and for economic prosperity is strictly limited to Europe. It is needless to say that the main reason for such express limitation is the consideration by both contracting governments of the obligations of the Soviet Union under the Japanese-Soviet Neutrality Pact.

2. Coincident with provisions for mutual military, political and economic assistance during the war against Germany is the strict prohibition of an independent armistice or peace with the enemy by either contracting government, and the treaty included a positive pledge not to enter into any alliance or treaty which would be hostile to either after the war. Here, it was made clear that one of the main objects of the present treaty was to prevent a separate peace by either party.

3. The treaty provides expressly for mutual assistance and aid during and after the war and through the post-war reconstruction period. It emphasizes close cooperation during the peace conference, for the maintenance of peace and in the establishment of an international organ for the imposition of sanctions on aggressor nations. It also makes clear the intention of both, as leaders of the United Nations or the Allies, to take the lead during the peace conference and the post-war period for the settlement of peace, for the prevention of future acts of aggression, for the restoration and stabilization of international economy and other undertakings.

Based on Charter

4. Especially note-worthy is the fact that it is emphasized that the Anglo-Soviet treaty is based on the principles of the Atlantic Charter. A joint declaration of the Allies on January 1 of this year in Washington laid stress on the fact that the Atlantic Charter was accepted as the fundamental principles for them all, and as the Soviet Union was a party to that declaration, she seemed to have approved the Atlantic Charter. However, it is quite evident that the principles of the Charter and those maintained by the Soviet Union can not quite agree with each other, so that there is a possibility of differences arising between the Anglo-American group and the Soviet Union in the interpretation of the Charter. The Anglo-Soviet treaty, in its preamble, emphasizes adherence to the Atlantic Charter, and by its fifth article it affirms two principles, one against territorial expansion and the other against interference in the internal politics of other countries. But, the first World War afforded many illustrations of how the Allies cleverly masked their territorial ambitions. By the express provisions of the present treaty, these principles have been made applicable only after the war and not during the war. Furthermore, even in the post-war period, their application is evadably as a matter of fact, since each signatory affixed its seal to the treaty on the understanding that its interests and safety should be respected and guaranteed.

5. The treaty provided that when either of the contracting governments was attacked by Germany or her allies while any international organ to impose sanctions upon aggressor-nations has not yet been established or during the post-war period, the other contracting government should offer immediate military and other assistances. Here, it is to be especially noted that this treaty does not presuppose an absolute victory of Britain such as was achieved in the first World War, but is presuming that the present war will end in a deadlock with the issues not clearly decided. The treaty, therefore, must be considered as a measure against the possibility that Germany and her allies may rise again soon after the cessation of hostilities.

Secret Agreements?

From a study of the Anglo-Soviet treaty it is to be presumed that there are various supplementary and secret agreements attached to the formal document. There must be a supplementary military agreement between the two governments. The communique by the British Government announcing the conclusion of this treaty made it clear that one of its main objects was the immediate establishment of the second front in Europe.

A perusal of the text of the Anglo-Soviet Treaty will make one suspect at once that it has various accessory agreements including secret and military agreements. At the time the British Government published this treaty, it issued a communique stating that it had been concluded with the object of setting up the second front conjointly by both signatories. Evidently a desire speedily to establish the second front has motivated the hurried conclusion of the treaty. There is no doubt that Britain and the Soviet Union concluded a military agreement prescribing in detail joint military operations. It is also obvious that the new treaty under review has a military agreement regarding the construction of the second front and some other matters attached thereto.

Nor is it improbable that, apart from a pure military agreement, an agreement covering the supply of munitions and other war materials as well as a general economic cooperation has been concluded.

Other probable subjects of understandings and agreements supplementary to the present treaty are those relating to their war aims, peace terms and various phases of their cooperation during the possible peace conference and also during the post-war period. It must be seen as only natural that both countries will arrive at these understandings and agreements, for the treaty, based upon the principles of the Alantic Charter, provided for cooperation and mutual assistance not only during the present war but also during the post-war days, that is, from the conclusion of peace to the consummation of reconstruction. And it is a foregone conclusion that some sort of understanding has to be reached to adjust the Atlantic Charter with Soviet's territorial desires and to harmonize the principles of the Charter with the ideology and system of Communism. But especially is it note-worthy that this treaty of alliance is not one merely between Britain and the Soviet Union, for immediately after its conclusion the United States announced her approval of it. The treaty is, in substance, tri-partite.

Difficult to Ascertain

With the absence of a definite official announcement of the content of the Soviet-American understanding and agreement, it is impossible to know the exact facts regarding them. However, according to the announcement recently made by the American Government relating to the Roosevelt-Molotov meeting, the United States gave the Soviet Government the understanding that she would establish the second front in Europe in the course of this year, and that she agreed to extend the benefits of the Lease-Lend Act to the Soviet Union and also come other economic assistance. Thus, it is quite clear that the two countries reached complete understanding on the setting-up of the second front in Europe and on some other military cooperation. It is also obvious that, unlike the Anglo-Soviet Alliance, there is no formal compact relative to this cooperation. The United States, under any circumstances, will not formally bind herself to a treaty of alliance, even her present relations with Britain not being regulated by a formal agreement.

Yet, as a matter of fact, there has been a defacto alliance between the United States and the Soviet Union at least since last

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VIGNETTES of BUSHIDO IN ACTION

The Soldier-Poet

By SHINICHI OSHIDARI

In 1492, the same year that Columbus was sailing to America, Tadayoshi was born to the House of Shimazu.

The House of Shimazu, grand and proud, was one of the oldest feudal families of Japan, its foundation dating back eight hundred years to the days of Yoritomo.

The Satsuma clan, with its home in Kagoshima, formed the main house. It was a powerful house, so mighty that it constituted almost an independent kingdom by itself.

And in Tokugawa days, the various branches of the House of Shimazu ruled the provinces of Satsuma, Osumi and Hyuga in Kyushu. And all along during the passing centuries, the various families gave to Japan many distinguished men who not only lived in history, but made it.

Little Tadayoshi was destined for greatness. But like all truly great men he did not know it.

And so he passed his childhood quietly and earnestly, and grew in wisdom and strength, and in time ascended to the headship of one of the main branches of the House of Shimazu.

While still in the prime of life, Tadayoshi joined the lay order of the Buddhist priesthood, taking on himself the name of Nisshinsai, by which he became known the remainder of his eventful life.

Devout Believer

He was a most devout believer of the faith. And he was besides an erudite scholar of the teachings of Confucius.

Endowed with great natural abilities, and blessed with the rich gift of high virtues, he polished and tempered his heritage in these two schools, so that he finally became accomplished in both the military and civil arts. And the one art contributed very largely toward his samurai spirit, which he caused to be instilled thenceforth into the very fiber of the House of Shimazu. The other art made of him a great poet whose uta are still recited by the natives of Satsuma, who are the descendants of his family.

Mighty though the House of Shimazu was at the time, with Nisshinsai the family entered a still brighter period of ascendancy: For indeed, Nisshinsai was foreordained to establish and perfect the characteristic and noble samurai spirit of Satsuma men, who even until this day have been proud of their own code of morals and manhood.

A Poet

Nisshinsai composed the Iroha Uta or Forty-seven Odes, each of thirty-one syllables, each ode beginning with one of the forty-seven letters of the Japanese alphabet. And these are still regarded as sacred songs by the descendants in Satsuma, being committed to memory and daily recited as representing the body and spirit of the clan morals.

Often, stealing away from the cares of his family and military offices, he retreated to his study, and there in quiet he wrote the poems which expressed his ideals and defined his codes.

"Tsurashi tote urami kaesuna ware hito ni,
Mikui mukui te hateshi naki yo zo."

"Cruel though the blow may be
Return resentment not in kind;
For know ye not that this is the world
In which vengeance begets vengeance
And there is no end to the seeking of blood?"

Kindly, loving, his benevolent spirit, which was as universal as humanity itself, was to flow long in the veins of the Satsuma clansmen. And the days of his worthy son Takahisa, and the days of Takahisa's sons Yoshihisa and Yoshihiro were rich in instances of acts of mercy and generosity towards both friends and enemies.

Nisshinsai Called

One day, noble Katsuhisa, head of the main House of Shimazu, ordered the quiet Nisshinsai to appear before him.

"I have wind of a conspiracy against my house. Satsuma-no-kami Shimazu Sanehisa, administrator for the Shimazus, has lately grown arrogant, and I have heard that he is even plotting to make himself lord of all Satsuma.

"Thou knowest that I have taken for my wife his elder sister. And for her sake I have until now endured.

"But a Satsuma must hold honor above all else." Raising his voice, Katsuhisa continued, "And now I have divorced my wife. And I am dismissing the treacherous Sanehisa." With a voice ringing challenge, he cried out:

"Therefore, take up arms, and punish him. And see that you rest not until he and all of his followers are subordinated!"

"I accept the commission," simply yet respectfully answered Nisshinsai.

Then began the struggle for mastery between Nisshinsai and Sanehisa, which was to last for fourteen years, until the contention ended in the former's victory in Tenbun 8 (1539).

The Bushido philosophy which Nisshinsai pondered in times of peace he did not forget during the next long years of camp life on the battlefield.

Nisshinsai made his first attack on Sanehisa's co-conspirator Hegawa Chikuzen-no-kami at his castle at Chosa.

Now there were two castles at Chosa, the old main stronghold and the new castle. And Nisshinsai chose to attack the main stronghold.

Attack Begins

With a great roar, Nisshinsai drew his sword, and himself led his men to the very gates of the castle. Plunging, beating, shouting, he and his followers ripped their way through the ramparts, mowing down the defenders who vainly strove to stem the avalanche of flaying swords and charging spears.

The guards of Chosa counter-attacked valiantly, but they were fighting an invincible and unsemmable flow of Satsuma might, backed by a newlyborn Shimazu damashii.

For the general who led the invaders was in battle no more the meditating poet, but a fiery leader who inspired his soldiers to brilliant heights of strategy and valor.

Under the vigorous assault the main stronghold quickly yielded to the attack. And its civilian inhabitants, men and women, sought refuge in the new castle.

Sensing his advantage, Nisshinsai pressed hard, and unleashed his men against the second castle. In the meanwhile, the terrified fugitives jammed the passageways between the two castles, filling the air with piercing screams of terror mingled with low cries of moaning.

In their hurry and confusion many of the fugitives fell or were pushed into the moats of the castle, no less than two hundred and sixty perishing in the water.

"Save the civilians!" roared Nisshinsai. But in the disorder of the fighting little could be done.

With his right arm he brandished the sword which cut its way into the stronghold of the enemy, but the left he used in rescuing those fallen into the ditches. He was a magnificent and inspiring sight, one arm tightly clasped around a dripping and half-drowned enemy, the other thrusting at a retreating foe.

Enter Castle

Soon the second castle gave way, and the invaders made entry into the stronghold. Nisshinsai was well started on the road to the fulfillment of his commission.

Victory was sweet, but looking around, Nisshinsai saw its price in the heavy loss of peaceful and innocent lives, tragically floating in the moats of the castle.

Suddenly becoming grave, "How many are the dead in this battle?" he asked of his lieutenant.

"Sir, 'tis a great number, of both warriors and innocents."

"Alas! the Holy Buddha sayeth, 'all living things are every one of them my children.'" And lowering his head, he continued, "I sorrow."

With tears in his eyes, the victorious general ordered. "Bury each fallen without discrimination, and build a tomb over each grave. And make an offering of flowers, and forget not to have a Segaki service performed by the priests."

So there was held amidst the ruins of the fallen castles a grand mass for the souls of the dead.

And the vanquished wept, yet there was not one among them who cried in more sincerity than Nisshinsai, who, the battle over, once became the deep-feeling poet of the Iroha Odes.

Was Great General

All through the long campaign of 14 years, Nisshinsai never relinuished his grasp on either the reins of victorious generalship or devotion to the ideals of Satsuma Bushido.

In the final year Nisshinsai surrounded Ichikidaira Castle, where Sanehisa's trusted friend Niiro Hidachi-no-kami Tadanae had been stubbornly holding out for Sanehisa's

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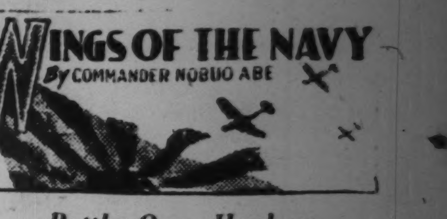

Battle Over Hankow

Chapter VII

Three formations of dimly silhouetted airplanes sped with a subdued roar through the murky paleness that precedes the dawn. Long fingers of orange and purple light stretched forth from the eastern horizon as the first suggestion of the coming of the late winter sun. As though they were racing the sun, the aircraft seemed to increase their pace.

Suddenly the dimness of the sky broke, and the morning sun came up in all her glory. The fiery rays sparkled and flashed off the round red markings on the wing-tips of each of the speeding aircraft.

Lieutenant-Commander Tsuneo Sugahisa in the leading plane dipped his wings in signal, and the three formations swiftly shifted into their attack positions. First Lieutenant Takaji Kaneko with his fighters picked up speed and broke ahead of the group. First-Lieutenant Joji Higai and his bomber squadron moved slightly above and behind the Sugahisa bombers.

Immediately before could be seen a flat country surrounded by rugged hills, while little off to the right was the wide, meandering Hankow River. Off in the distance was a heavy blot of the confused conglomerations of houses and buildings that made up a city.

The day was February 18, 1938, and the Japanese Navy Air Force was again out to destroy the Chungking Air Force. The huge airdrome at Hankow was the objective on this particular day.

Apparently forewarned of the attack on their base, already several formations of Chungking-marked pursuit planes were hovering in the sky over Hankow like hawks that pillage the peasant's poultry yard.

Battle Commences

As Lieutenant Kaneko veered his course to meet the enemy with his small squadron of fighters determined to clear the way for the bombers, each pilot in his group fired short bursts from their machine-guns to warm them up in the cold winter sky.

Into the midst of the waiting enemy the Kaneko formation dived, and singling out their opponents the Japanese pilots, literally swallowed within the mass of enemy planes, frimly began their battle. The air war filled with the screamingd pitch of the high-powere motors, the shrill whistle of the wings and braces through the air and the deadly staccato of the machine-guns.

Fighting desperately but coolly against the overwhelming odds, the Kaneko squadron darted in and out among the wheeling enemy. Maneuvering for a position to drive in deadly fire, checking on the situation of his own pilots, glancing over the shoulders to guard against attack from the rear, Lieutenant Kaneko led the grim fight of his squadron.

Within the short space of minutes but which seemed like hours, 12 of the Chungking planes had gone into their dance of death, swirling a cloud of smoke and flame as they twisted in agonized flight to the earth. The remaining enemy aircraft, seeing that the odds were now almost even, fled toward the southwest.

Planes Set Ablaze

The Sugahisa and Higai bomber squadrons came roaring in over the city and to the airfield of the Chungking base. Bombs into the midst of five two-seater planes clustered in one corner of the field set them ablaze with other explosives pockmarking the runways and blowing up hangars and storehouses.

The Kaneko squadron hovered overhead to guard against attack while the bombers carried out their raid. Despite their vigilance in scanning the sky for the enemy the squadron noted with growing anxiety the visible damage done by enemy gunfire on its leader's machine which was laborious in maintaining flight. Obviously Lieutenant Kaneko had been hit.

Soon Lieutenant-Commander Sugahisa signalled, "Attack completed," and again in formation the three squadrons wheeled for home. Mind and body of the pilots and bomber crews were exhausted by the nervewracking air battle and the tense concentration in aiming the bombs, and they all gritted their teeth for the homeward flight.

Barely had Hankow passed from

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